The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28572—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1891.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	23 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st Oct.
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th "
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	4979	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	20th "
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	27th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	12th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 320 and Rs. 160, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R. Doperis		3,800	550	24th Nov. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. October 23, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th November, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 28th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,169 tons, on 31st October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,080 tons, on the 1st November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MACIVER LINE.

RUTHENIA, of 5,305 tons. This magnificent twin screw steamer WILL SAIL for MARSEILLES and PLYMOUTH, on the 4th November, positively.

FARE, First Class, to Marseilles, Rs. 325; Plymouth, Rs. 375, this Voyage only.

She is fitted throughout with Electric Light, has accommodation for 68 First Class passengers, and carries Doctor and Stewardess.

She has Ladies' Boudoir, Smoke Room, Ice House, &c, &c.

Due at Marseilles 21st November; detention there probably two days.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3337	1st Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	1st Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 21st, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S

LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterises so many so-called Light Beers.

	Cash. Rs. a.	
Price per doz. Qts	5 8	
" " Pts	3 12	4 4
Price per case of 4 doz. Qts	21 0	23 8
" " 6 doz. Pts	21 0	23 8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANT,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)

Rs. 17 per doz. Cash.

Rs. 19 per doz. Credit.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

	Cash.	Credit.
Qts.	35	39
Pts.	19	21

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW INDIAN REMEDIES FOR DYSENTERY.

EACH of the following is of proved efficacy, and a choice may be made according to the nature of the case. No ordinary case of Chronic Dysentery will resist their action.

Arrow Root with Bael	Bottle	2	8
Arrow Root with Pomogranate	"	2	8
Syrup of Pomegranate Rind	"	1	8
Syrup of Mangosteen Rind	"	1	8

The following are also very useful in special cases:—

Myrobalan Powder	Bottle	1	8
Spogel Seeds	"	1	0
Fluid Extract of Bael	1-4 and "	2	4
Bael Fruit Preserve	"	1	4

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S

PHŒNIX BRAND,

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption, and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the Words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

Cash Price, Rs. 27 Credit, Rs. 30 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

THE SEASON 1891 & '92.

THORPE & CO.

ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES IN

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS,

COLLARS.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFLERS,

DRESSING GOWNS.

RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS,

EIDERDOWN QUILTS.

SUN HATS, FELT HATS,

VARSITY CAPS.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS,

SHIRTINGS.

OXFORD, CAMBRIC, FLANNELS, &C., &C.

TAILORING.

Our Carefully Selected Stock in this Department is as usual well supplied. All Latest Novelties, Superfine Cloths, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, &c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, THORPE & CO., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

Is the most Effectual Destroyer of

RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, ANTS, &c.

DWELLINGS, Warehouses, Godowns, &c., however numerously infected, are cleared in few nights, without danger to human life or domestic animals.

On Board Ship it is a great success.

In Bottles 12 as. each; per dozen, Rs. 9.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY.

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last Seventeen Years as a Sound, Wholesome, and Superior Table Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8, per dozen,

KEMP AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S

COCA WINE

IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.

It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind and body, this wine acts like a charm.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8; per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., Bombay.

GYMKHANA

(*Registered.*) BOUQUET.

"The Jessamine faint, and the sweet Tuberose
The sweetest flower for scent that blows
And all rare blossoms, from every clime
Dwell in this *Bouquet* in perfect prime."

SHELLEY.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per case of two bottles Rs. 3-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THACKER'S

REDUCED SURVEY MAP OF INDIA,

WITH Inset Physical Maps, Sketch Maps of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and General Index. Edited by J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G. S. Is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. The whole corrected to the present date, and showing the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The Index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map. Price in Book Form Rs. 5.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Cance Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.

Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Cutch Works, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

PILLIPS and COMPANY, Limited, have in Stock a large supply of the following INSTRUMENTS, suitable for GARRISON CLASSES, &c.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

The Sandhurst College Case	Rs. 30 0	The Royal Military	Rs. 40 0
The Oddescombe	" 50 0	The Royal Naval Case	" 55 0
The South Kensington	" 25 0	Ordinary Sets	from Rs. 7-8 to " 12 8

PROTRACTORS, DIVIDERS, DRAWING PENS, &C.

INSTRUMENTS USEFUL FOR TOURISTS.

WATCH ANEROIDS, POCKET COMPASSES &C.

Watch-sized Aneroids, in heavy Gilt Case, Enamelled Dial, with Morocco Snap outer Case	from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60 0
Watch-sized Aneroids, with compass and Thermometer, altitude Scale compensated	" 55 0
Watch-sized, aneroids, with large Singer's night and day compass at the back	" 55
The Tourist's Combination Set, consisting of best Flat Watch Aneroids, revolving or fixed altitude Scale compensated for Temperature, best Singer's Compass with agate Centre and Stop, Thermometer on Ivory Scale, the whole complete in Velvet-lined Case	" 80

Cheap Pocket Compasses, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT To PASSENGERS LANDING.

THOROUGH PROTECTION FROM THE SUN.

"RELIABLE HELMETS"

LADIES'.} BEST QUALITY LOWEST PRICES. {GENTS'.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.....Re. 1 4 and As. 12

MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.. " 1 4 and " 12

DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots..... " 1 0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Messrs. HARVEY & FLETCHER.....LESSEES.
Mr. FRANK FLETCHER.....STAGE MANAGER.

In consequence of the Appreciation shown by the Audience our Saturday's Programme will be repeated TO-NIGHT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON TUESDAY, 27TH INSTANT.

NEW SPECIALTIES ! NEW NOVELTIES ! !

The HARVEYS in their Musical Absurdities.

NEW SONGS.

Introducing the Local Song,

EH ! BOYS EH ! !

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

POPULAR PRICES :—Rs. 3 ; 2 ; 1 ; and 8 annas.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.

Doors Open at 8-30. Smiling at 9-15 p.m.

VIVAT IMPERATRIX.

Sig. RICARDO CARINI, Music Director. W. G. LITCHFIELD, Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 5th November, 1891, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Election, under the terms of Section 39 (3) of the Municipal Act, of a member of the Joint Schools Committee, vice Thomas Blaney, Esq., retired by ballot.
2. Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Mackenzie, enquiring whether any steps are likely to be taken in the matter of the transformation of the Victoria and Albert Museum into a Trade Museum.
3. Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Mackenzie, forwarding Government Resolution appointing a Committee to enquire and report on the question of hospital for infectious diseases.
4. Notice of motion from Captain W. P. Walshe to the effect that a list showing the names of Municipal officers and servants as per form submitted be printed and circulated to Councillors.
5. Letter from Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner, regarding the Presidency Local Fund Pension Fund.
6. Government Resolution regarding the construction of an overbridge at Frere Road.
7. Notice of motion from G. W. Roughton, Esq., to the effect that the Commissioner be asked not to proceed further with the erection of proposed urinal near the Victoria Terminus.
8. Notice of motion from G. W. Roughton, Esq., to the effect that Government be addressed as to whether it will not, in future years, be possible to locate the temporary Remount Establishment in some other position than the site on Kennedy Sea Face.
9. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfer.
10. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under :—Recommending sanction to the transfer of Rs. 639 from savings in the grant for 2, labour A, scavengering, to section 6, new stock, purchase of bullocks, to meet an increase in the price (Rs. 120 to Rs. 135 per pair) over the budget estimate.
11. Recommending sanction to the transfer of Rs. 1,500 from savings in section 3, drainage A, miscellaneous drainage, to section 2, stores, same budget.
12. Sanction to be asked to the payment, from surplus cash balance, of Rs. 6,356-0-9 to Government, in settlement of the extra charges arising out of the construction of the Byculla overbridge.
13. Sanction to be asked to the hiring, for a period of two months, of fifty carts with bullocks and drivers, from Mr. Sorabjee N. Moosa, carting contractor, at a coast of Rs. 8,381-6-0, the amount to be met out of the grant for feed of bullocks, section 11, labour A, scavengering.
14. Sanction to be asked to the writing off, from the live stock return of the Health Department, of Rs. 1,933, being the book value of 31 bullocks that died during the quarter ending 31st August 1891.
15. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 20,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of purchasing 10 lakhs of the best bricks suitable for building, drainage and other works from the makers direct.
16. Letter from the Acting Commissioner, stating that the amount collected for admission to the Victoria Gardens for 6 months of the current year (April to September) was Rs. 1,133-6-9.
17. Letter from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding a statement of propertics assessed, &c., for the quarter ending 30th June 1891.
18. Memorandum from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding report by the Executive Engineer, stating that the present sweeping machine has been working satisfactorily since 1888, and that a sum of Rs. 5,175 has been entered in the list of new works for next year for new machines.
19. Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under :—"Recommending the Corporation to inform the petitioning fire-wood dealers that the present scale of fees for the sale and storage of fire-wood was carefully considered by the Corporation before they sanctioned the same in November last.
20. Recommending the Corporation to inform Mr. Gopaldas Rowjee that as soon as the new urinal, which it is proposed to erect in Null Bazaar, is ready for use, the one complained of can be dispensed with.
21. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a report from the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, showing the probable financial results of the construction of the Tansa Water Works. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending sanction (1) the payment of not probable excess over the revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,50,0.0 ; and (2) the payment thereof from the premia received on the instalments already raised of the Tansa loan, which amount to Rs. 2,56,405-1-9 ; also recommending that the Commissioner be requested to submit proposals as to how and from what funds, credits, aggregating Rs. 1,41,532, are proposed to be realised on account of the Tansa Loan."
22. Letter from the Commissioner, submitting report asked for by the Corporation on the report regarding the frauds in the Assessment Department, of Jamsetjee M. Hakim.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Office, 24th October, 1891.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined Schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 21st December, 1891, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the schedules, but may tender for either or both of the schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in schedule No. 1 at the following stations:—Pyinmana, Yamethin, Pyawbwe, Meiktila Road, Kyaukse, Minbu, Magwe, Pakokku, Myingyan.

Tenders for schedule No. 2 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in schedule No. 2 at the following places :—Sagaing, Thabeikkyin, Kyanhuyat, Htigyaing, Katha and Bhamo.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police" should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground ..	575,000	From 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.	Rangoon ..	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	200,000			
Wheat	28,74,375			
Dhall, of sorts.....	316,181			
Ghee, cow's	210,787			
Salt	79,015			
Turmeric	13,174			
Chillies	2,000			
Schedule No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground ..	10,50,000		Mandalay .	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	13,00,000			
Wheat	52,61,687			
Dhall, of sorts	579,654			
Ghee, cow's	386,443			
Salt	144,916			
Turmeric	24,153			
Chillies	2,000			

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana. Yamethin. Pyawbwe. Meiktila road, Kyaukse. Minbu. Magwe. Pakokkin. Myingyan.

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at—

Sagaing. Thabeikyin. Kyanhuyat. Htigyaing. Katha. Bhamo.

By order of the Chief Commmissioner,
H. PARKIN, Captain,
Dy. Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.
Rangoon, 17th October, 1891.

TO SMOKERS !

TRY ONCE

PISTIS and PELEKANOS' HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, and TURKISH TOBACCO.

FRESH SUPPLIES EVERY MAIL.

PISTIS & PELEKANOS,
6, ESPLANADE ROAD (below the Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute), Bombay.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby. Contractors to H M's GOVT.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 3 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.
PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.
Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HERR SCHMUCK,
IN AID OF LOCAL CHARITIES,
TOWN HALL, 9-15 P.M.,
THURSDAY, 29TH INST.

PROGRAMME :

1 Sinfonia.....Nabucodonosor.....Verdi.

(Piano—4 hands) MISSES SCHMUCK and BOWACK.
(Violins) MISSES PEDRAZA and F. FERNANDES,
MASTER FRANK ANDERSON, HERR SCHMUCK,
DR. BARKER.
(Harmonium) MR. MULL. (Cornet) SIG. PEDRAZA.

2 Song ..... { Magyar love song ....Brahms. { To a Nightingale ..... do.

MR. CHISHOLM.

3 Violin Duet .....Schlummerlied.....Ersfeld.

MISS. PEDRAZA AND HERR SCHMUCK.

4 Piano Solo..... { (a) Nocturne .....Leiderlitz. { (b) Pensee Fugitive.....Wieniawski

MISS SCHMUCK.

5 Song ....

MISS MANT.

6 Violin Solo ..... { (a) Csardas.....Hauser. { (b) Nocturne .....Chopin.

HERR SCHMUCK.

8 Meditation.....(Sur le prelude de Bach)..Gounod.

(Violins) MISSES PEDRAZA & F. FERNANDES, MASTER F. ANDERSON, DR. BARKER, HERR SCHMUCK.
(Harmonium) MR. MULL. (Cornet) SIG. PEDRAZA.

9 Song..... .....

MISS MANT.

10. Piano and Violin..Sonata (1st part) .....Niels Gade.

MISS SCHMUCK & HERR SCHMUCK.

11. Song .....De Miei bollenti Spiriti .....

MR. CHISHOLM.

13. Violin Solo.....Romanze.....C. Reinecke.

HERR SCHMUCK.

14. Musical Sketches.(a) The Mill (b) The Postillion (c) The Russians are Coming .....Volkman.

(Piano—4 hands) MISSES SCHMUCK and BOWACK.
(Violins) MISSES PEDRAZA & F. FERNANDES, MASTER ANDERSON, DR. BARKER, HERR SCHMUCK.
(Harmonium) Mr. MULL. (Cornet) SIG. PEDRAZA.

Tickets—Rs. 2, and Re. 1—to be had at SOUNDY & Co.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING COMPANY.

WE undertake to Type (by Type-writing Machines) ALL LEGAL and COMMERCIAL Manuscript work, CIRCULARS, POETRY, SERMONS, ESSAYS, PLAYS, NEWS, INVITATIONS, PETITIONS, and ADDRESSES, &c. It is the first enterprise of its kind in India and in these days of keen competition, the speedy despatch of work, combined with cheap labor and printing, it is sure to greatly commend itself to the Indian public, as it has already in America and England. Rates and Particulars on Application.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.,
72, Medows Street,

Bombay, 22nd October 1891.

EVENING FELT HATS.

Extra Quality, Latest Shapes, Black, Brown, Drab, all one Price.

Rs. 8-8.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on TUESDAY, the 8th December, 1891, Tenders for the construction of a permanent Station at Malad.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on and after the 30th October, 1891.

All tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the construction of a permanent station at Malad" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest o any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

Gener ffices, Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for Executing Certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to EUROPEAN and NATIVE BARRACKS at Butcher's Island, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders, which must be Sealed and accompanied by Rs. 200 as earnest money, will be received at 12 Noon on 3rd November next.
3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY,
Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, Middle Colaba.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SEASON 1891-92.

Albums (Photo. & Scrap).	Microscopes.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PIANOS, Lipp's, Square and Semi-Grand.
BENT WOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Stools.
Carpets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Sheeting.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Smokers' Requisites.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Snuffs.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Counterpanes.	SPOTTED CABANAS.
Curtains (Door and Window).	TABLE LINEN.
D'Oyleys.	Table Covers, Fancy.
Eau de Stuttgart.	Teas, Kangra and Nilgiri.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	TOBACCOS.
Folding Furniture.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Towels.
Luncheon Baskets.	Travellers' Requisites.
	Walking Sticks.
	Wanzer Cookers.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES.

EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT GRANT'S BUILDING SOCIAL CLUB,
No. 3, GRANT'S BUILDINGS, COLABA.
IN AID OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"OUR BOYS,"

WEDNESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER 1891.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir Geoffry Champneys (a County Magnate).....Mr Geo. Penstone.
Talbot Champneys (his Son) .....Mr. Geo. Hainsworth.
Perkyn Middlewick, of Devonshire House (a Retired Butterman) .....Mr. T. Daniels.
Charles Middlewick (his Son) ..... " W. George.
Kempster (Sir Geoffry's Man Servant) " H. Winckler.
Poddles (Middlewick's Butler) ..... " C. Wilson.
Violet, Melrose (an Heiress) .....Miss J Walker.
Mary, Melrose (her poor Cousin)..... " May Smith.
Clarissa Champneys (Sir Geoffry's Sister) ..... " Smith.
Belinda (a Lodging House Slave) .... " N. Johnson.

Act I.....At the Butterman's.
Act II.....At the Baronet's.

Seven months are supposed to have elapsed.

Act III.....Mrs. Patcham's Three-Pair Back

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 P.M. TO COMMENCE AT 9 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION : Rs. 2 and 1.

Tickets may be obtained at the School from the HEAD-MASTER, and at the Door on the Night of the Performance.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1891.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

"SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT,"
(8-30 TO 11 P.M.).

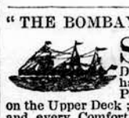
FREE ADMISSION ! FREE ADMISSION ! !

"FREDELIS'S STRING BAND."

A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."



S. S. "ANNIE BARROW."

3,083 tons, WILL SAIL on MONDAY, the 2nd November, for HULL. She has Accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. Cabins and Saloon amidships on the Upper Deck ; Fitted Throughout with Electric Light ; and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. For Full Particulars apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

THE OFFICE of the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION, will be ESTABLISHED at POONA from the 1st NOVEMBER, inclusive."

H. D. ROSSETER, Major,
Honorary Secretary, Bo. P. R.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price : Rs. 1-8 per phial ; packing, As. 4 ; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price : Re. 1-4 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

1. UNDER the instructions of the STEWARDS of the W. I. T. CLUB, Rule 15 of the Local Rules of the PROSPECTUS of the HYDERABAD RACES for 1891 is CANCELLED, being under Rule 25 of the W. I. T. Club Rules null and void.

Rule 15.—"All horses got foaled and reared in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions and in Mysore to run in all races in the same class as Arabs."

2. The above ruling of the W. I. T. Club Stewards does not affect Country-bred horses in any race in which any special weight allowance has been specially made in the published terms of the race.

E. S. LUDLOW, Colonel,
Hony. Secy., Hyd. Races.

Hyderabad Deccan, 20th October 1891.

THE "ROAMER" TRICYCLE. THE "PREMIER."

Are the Latest Designs in Tricyles.

EASY TO RIDE,
EASY TO STEER,
EASY TO LEARN,
COMFORT IN THE SADDLE.
EASY IN LOCOMOTION,
EASY IN ACCELERATION,
YIELDING TO SWIFTNESS,
SILENT IN PROGRESS.

Guarranteed best Material and Workmanship.

Prices on Application.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that THAKAR PREMJEE TRICUMDAS has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Government ground, together with the messuages, tenements and other buildings standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 179 and new No. 179 and by the Bombay Municipality under ward No. 9,522 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the Public Road leading to Walkeshwar, on or towards the North by the property of Marwady Nathooram, and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, Solicitor, which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Premjee Tricumdas. All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, witnin fourteen days from the date hersof, otherwise the purchass will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived. Dated this 24th day of October 1891.

NANU AND HORMASJEE.
Purchaser's attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned PEROSHA EDULJEE SAKHIDAS and PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE KERRAWALA, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents under the name and firm of P N KERRAWALA and Co., has been THIS DAY Dissolved by me.

All persons indebted to the said firm or in any way liable thereto are hereby warned against discharging their debts or liabilities without obtaining proper receipts or releases signed by the Undersigned. The said Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawala is no longer authorised to sign for the firm, and his signature alone will not be binding upon the Undersigned or upon the firm of P. N. Kerawalla and Co.—Dated this 24th day of October, 1891.

PEROSHA EDULJEE SUCKEEDASS.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

POSSESSING a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to Import Timber Free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at their Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, 28th November, 1891, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of land with the Factories, Workshops, and Buildings Erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32,021 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st of May, 1862, for a term of 50 years with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the Engines, Machinery, Tools and Plant, &c., of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

The above property will be offered in one lot. Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application to the Undersigned, from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for Debenture Holders, Bombay Saw Mills,
Care of
EWART LATHAM & CO.
Bombay, 24th October, 1891.

READ THIS !
ENTERTAINMENTS FOR EVENING PARTIES,
GARDEN FETES, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT BRUCE, Illusionist, Ventriloquist, and Cabalistic Performer begs to announce that he undertakes the entire management of every description of Public or Private entertainments.

TERMS—On application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where Programmes can be seen.

N. B.—Numerous Testimonials can be shown if required.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from ; also Books Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors ; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

HAM, Annas 13 per lb ; COOKED HAM, Rs. 2 per lb ; Gruyer Cheese, Annas 14 per lb. on cut ; OILMAN STORES.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a BILLIARD TABLE. Apply, giving details, to the Secretaries, DECCAN CLUB, Hirrabag, Poona.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for REFRESHMENT ROOM Keepers, &c.—Barclay, Perkins & Co's. Stout in Pints, just unpacked. Per doz. Pints, Rs. 3 only. Per Cask of 8 doz., Rs. 23.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A very handy C B HORSE, about 14·1½, aged, safe hack and good trapper, very quiet, and carries a Lady. Owner leaving for Zanzibar at once. Price Rs. 220. "V L," care of this Office.

GROOM or COACHMAN, young man, smart, Requires Situation. 5 Years Army Character, Good Driver. Height 5 feet 10 inches ; age 23. Address "G.," care of this Office.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent Moderate. Address "W.," care of this Paper.

TO LET, on Andaree Hills, close to Station, a Commodious, Airy BUNGALOW, charmingly situated. Rent Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE or Mr. DORABJI H. GAZDAR, at the Premises.

TO LET.—BALMONT, Parli Hill, Bandora. Beautifully situated. Every convenience. Rent Moderate. Apply on the PREMISES.

TO LET.—Three very desirable BUNGALOWS, on Pareli Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a Panorama view of all round Bombay. Rents moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S 2 Immensely Popular Anglo-Indian Songs, "The Dhobie Man" and "My Bearer Gungadeen." Illustrated Title Page by Author. Re. 1-4 each.—Soundy and Co., Ld., Music Publishers.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

LOST or MISLAID One SHARE of the Oriental Spinning and W. Co., Ld., No. 1697. Any person handing it over to PURMANUNDAS BALMOOKENDAS, at Vadifalia, Surat, will be REWARDED Rs. 25.

COPPER and BRASS Table, Billiard, Church, Carriage and other Variety of Lamps for SALE at HINKSS LAMP DEPOT, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Apply to the Agent.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate..

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18 ; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

CLEARANCE SALE.—SELLING OFF ! Selling off ! ! Fancy Goods, Jewellery and Sundry Articles, at a reduction of 2 to 50 per cent.—PRINCE OF WALES TRADING Co., Ld., 75, Meadow Street, behind the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Major Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Major Porter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India). Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. G reengrass, contractor, Tansa Water Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay ; may also be had of Kemp & Co. ; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar ? Go to CU RSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

MESSRS. WARREN and TULLOCH beg to notify that they have just landed their shipment of over 400 carefully selected first-class upstanding HORSES of good bone and breeding, consisting of thorough breds, beautiful carriage pairs, hacks, buggy horses and ponies, all young, good, sound and serviceable. The pedigrees of the thoroughbreds are guaranteed, the genuine pedigrees written and endorsed by the breeders. To avoid trouble to intending buyers W. and T. desire it to be known that they do not import worthless coarse brutes, nor useless weeds, unsuitable or work or the climate. Inspection Invited.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1891, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for WINNING COAL at the Umaria Colliery. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Manager.

J. A. MAUGHAN,
Manager, C. P. Collieries,
Umaria via Katni.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Manager and Actuary's Circulars, dated May 1891, addressed to the Share-holders and Policy-holders of the Company, issued with the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders and Policy-holders of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1891, at 1-30 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Oriental Life Office, Bombay, 30th September 1891.

NOTICE.

THE BHANDOOP ESTATE.

THE Undersigned hereby inform the public that the Bombay High Court has in suit No. 307 of 1889 declared that the BHANDOOP ESTATE is charged with the payment of Rs. 33,171-11-1, being trust monies, and that the Undersigned with other members of their family are the owners of 5-6th shares in the income of the said estate.

The said estate is now under attachment through the District Court at Tanna, for the abovementioned sum.

The public are therefore hereby warned not to deal in any way with the said estate either by purchase, mortgage or otherwise.

BOMANJEE CURSETJEE,
HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C.
ARDESHIR C. BHANDUPVALA.

Bombay, 9th October, 1891.

MADRAS RACES 1891-92.

DECEMBER 26th, 29th, 31st, and JANUARY 2nd.

THIRD ENTRANCES CLOSE on 1st NOVEMBER.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

THE JADOWJI RAGHOWJI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution passed at the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 35 per Share for the year ending 30th June 1891, will be paid on and after the 26th day of October, 1891, at the Registered office of the Company, Wandby Road, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register this day on production of Share Certificates.

શુદરદાસ શામજીની કુંપની.

Bombay, 14th October, 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MEDICAL STORES.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for MEDICAL STORES required at Hubli during the year commencing 1st January, 1892.

Specification and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Medical Officer at Hubli on payment of Re. 1 per Copy.

Tenders must reach the Office of the undersigned not later than November 16th, 1891, in Covers superscribed "Tender for Medical Stores."

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent,

Dharwar, 14th October, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PA

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2½
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr.ct.	£53÷
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	3 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share ..	—	—	..	..	1.0

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40)
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	42

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	62	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,80	1,000	all	Rs. 30	435xd
Anglo-Indian	9,34	100	100	5	82xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	660
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1240
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	575
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	2	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	620
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	595
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
Gordon Mills	13,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	725xd
Hingughat Mill	700	500	2	10 pr. ct	860
Howard and Bullough	11,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs 17-8	380
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	2	5 pr. ct	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	34)
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	770
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 2	600xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,00	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	25	535xd
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	40	670
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct	199
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,00	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,00	57½	930
Madras United	350	1,000	1,00	40	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	600 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,00	all	Rs. 70	1265
Mazagon	5,000	25	25	8	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,00	1,00	70	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	600	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	390
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.)	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,035xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,00	30	1,40
SholaporeMills	500	1,000	1,00	60	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,00	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	350	350	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,000	30	500
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	450xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,020
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	35)
Bombay Cotton Brazil's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,850	1,850	45 dvd	335
English Press and Manfg.	950	1,000	1,000	130	1,42)
Fort	180	250	...	Rs. 20	185
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	90)
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	515
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410
Khangaum	750	100	all	32	145
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	500
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	390
Motussil Co	1,000	125	125	1)	90
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	480
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	265
New Indian	1,000	500	500	45	600
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	107½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	375
Sassoon	500	500	50	20	5)
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	..	5)
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	2)	1,20
Sorab Woolleo Mills	400	2,000	750	50	445
Volkart	1,220	250	250	75	210
	...	1,000	..	Rs. 10)	815xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	11,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	50	7½	205
Back Bay Baths	5,000	100	100	12	107½xd
Badham Pile	6,625	200	182	18	42
Banty Bros					
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	75	830
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	4000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62	33)	1000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	50	6 pr. ct.	63)
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	50	Rs. 37	950
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	155
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	10	10	10 pr. ct	91
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	30	10)
Mahamed Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50	10	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	Rs. 5	94
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	10	9pr. ct	51
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	30
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	2	8 pr. ct	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	7 pr. ct	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00	2)	430
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,00	N div	2,35)
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	10	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	10	..	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	35	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½
Western India Flour	...	—	...	—	2)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-6-6
China Leaf	..	22-5 nom.
Bar Gold, New	..	21-14 "
Do. Old	..	22 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	..	22-7
English Sovereigns	..	14-2-3
Do. Dragons	..	14-2
Bar Silver 17 Bottarress	..	105-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	..	107
Bycee Silver	..	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Mofussil Company, 3 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club, Special General Meeting, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Harvey and Fletcher's Variety Company, 9-15 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, Ripon Club, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Sarah Radcliffe (s), from Batoum ; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi. Yesterday :—Nadir (s), from Calcutta ; Sculptor (s), Jedda ; Oriental (s), London ; and Assam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 24th :—City of Dublin (s), for Liverpool ; Arabia (s), Karachi, &c. ; Cathay (s), London, &c. ; Castleventry (s), Karachi ; Melpomene (s), Hongkong ; and Byculla (s), Rangoon, &c. Yesterday :—Purulia (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Nerbudda and the s. s. Mobile entered, and the s. s. City of Dublin left, the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Melpomene entered the dock on Saturday.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—Members who intend competing for the "Bunder Challenge Cup" are requested to send in their names to the joint honorary secretary as early as possible.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Venetia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd October, 1891, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1890 of 114,231 maunds with an increase of Rs. 17,621, in the earnings.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—The third monthly meeting of the members of the club will be held at the Ripon Club this evening, at 8-30 p.m. The programme includes scenes from "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Julius Cæsar," recitations, vocal and instrumental music.

MAY AND DECEMBER.—On Monday last, an Oudich Brahmin of Rajkote, by name Govindjee Shukla, who is about 60 years old, succeeded in getting from Sindhawadar, near Wankaner, a girl seven years old, fit to be his great-grand-daughter, for his wife by paying, it is reported, the poor child's father a sum of about Rs. 800. This bargain is made more noteworthy by the circumstance that the girl had already been betrothed to a boy and the engagement was broken off simply, it is believed, under the influence of gold. —*Kathiawar Times.*

THE SAWANTWADI DEBATING CLUB.—A Sawantwadi correspondent bewails the fact that nobody has taken any notice of his suggestion to form a debating club at Sawantwadi. Debating clubs, he goes on to say, in his opinion, are beneficial to students, who thus had an opportunity of practising the art of oratory. The want of such a club is greatly felt here (in Sawantwadi). Such meetings, clubs, societies, &c., have a two-fold advantage, *viz.*, all kinds of classes come into free contact with one another and know the views of others on different subjects.

LECTURE ON MORALITY.—Last Sunday, Rao Bahadur Sakharam Baji Bowdekar delivered at Sawantwadi a lecture in Marathi on "Morality." The audience was large. The object of the lecturer in taking this subject as expressed by himself was that it has of late come to the notice of Government that no real moral education is given in the schools with unfortunate results. He stated the views of ancient writers on Hindu Law and referred to certain passages in the Bhagwat Gita. He has promised to give more lectures on the same subject. There was a large number of students present who, it is hoped, will reap the benefit of these lectures.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

SIND PRESS COMPANY.

AN ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday, at their registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. N. M. Wadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—Your directors now beg to lay before you their report on the company's operations for the year ending 31st May, 1891, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for that period. The number of bales pressed from 1st June, 1890, to 31st May, 1891, at the presses belonging to and under the control of the company was 33,590 bales, against 21,258 bales pressed during the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 12,332 bales. The company's presses and other machinery continue in good working order. The contract for the supply of gunny, rope, and labour had expired, and your directors hope to let it for the new season on more favourable terms. The accounts circulated show that there is a sum of Rs. 15,091-5-2 at the credit of the profit and loss account, from which your directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 35 per share, absorbing Rs. 14,000, and the balance of Rs. 1,091-5-2 they propose to carry forward to the new year's account. Mr. Hugh Fraser, one of the auditors, having proceeded to Europe, your directors appointed Mr. F. D. Stronach, manager of the Bank of Bombay, to act in his place, which they ask you to confirm. Two of the directors, Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Dhonda Moroba, retire from office by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and the audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 35 per share, free of income-tax, was declared payable on and after the 28th inst. Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Dhondu Moroba were re-elected directors. Messrs. Hugh Fraser and T. Matheson were elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. Thanks were accorded to the chairman, directors, and the secretaries and treasurers for their able management of the company's affairs ; and the proceedings [illegible] with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held at the registered offices of the company in Forbes Street, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. L. J. Pinto presiding. The following report was submitted by the directors :—

Your directors have now the pleasure to submit to you the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1891. The cotton crop, both at Mhowa and Bhownuggur was large, and the year's working would have shown better results had the Bhownuggur joint-working arrangement of the previous year continued. But the several companies not having come to an arrangement, lower rates and keen competition have characterized the last season at Bhownuggur. Your directors have come to the conclusion that there are more presses than there is work for at Bhownuggur and, therefore, they have resolved to remove one of their presses to Moeyagam. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 15,802-10-2 which, under the circumstances stated above, your directors consider satisfactory. Your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 7½ per share, free of income-tax and to carry Rs, 3,500 to reserve fund account and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 302-10-2 to next year's account. The total number of bales turned out by the company's presses is:—Bhownuggur, 8,003 against 9,351 bales in 1890. Mhowa, 12,950 against 11,434 bales in 1890. Mr. Talakchand and Mr. Hormusjee Nasarvanjee Gheesta retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The report and balance-sheets having been adopted, Messrs. Talakchand and Hormusjee Nasarvanjee Gheesta were re-elected directors of the company, and Messrs. Maneckshaw Byramjee and Balubhai Caliandai were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

MR. T. H. LOWINSKY, Agent and Manager of the Deccan Mining Company, has just hurried off home again on a flying visit to the Directors. He goes with a light heart and a packet of diamonds. The Nizam's Goverment has, with the concurrence of the Resident, extended the prospecting lease of the Company for one year, *i.e.*, to 31st December 1892, on the same terms as those agreed upon in January 1886 ; only that the Hyderabad Government reserves to itself the right to prospect for mineral ores, other than coal, on three tracks of land not taken up by this Company, and aggregating about one thousand square miles, on the distinct understanding that a month's notice will be given the company of proposed prospecting operations and that no more coal than is absolutely necessary shall be brought to hand during such operations. The diamonds that Mr. Lowinsky is taking home with him are to be tested by experts, on whose reports the future prospecting operations of the Company on the Pakkal Fields will much depend.

AN AYAH'S TALE OF WOE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Slater, the woes and abandonment of a Goanese ayah by an apparently respectable Parsee, Dorabjee Nowrojee Daver, formed the subject of investigation. The complainant, Mary Piedad Fernandes, sued the defendant for maintenance of her child by him. Mr. Vijayker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. DeSouza, appeared for the defendant.

At the first hearing of the case on a previous occasion, the complainant, about sixteen years of age, who appeared in the witness-box with a little child, a boy, in her arms, said that she took employment under the defendant as an ayah or nurse to look after his children, who were then uncared for owing to their mother having gone away from her husband's residence to her parent's house, in consequence of a quarrel with him. That was in December last, when the defendant lived in Elphinstone Circle, there being no other ayah or servant in the house, for which reason the defendant took his meals with his sister, who resided in an upper storey of the house. He slept in the same hall where the complainant and the defendant's four children, one of them being a girl of about thirteen years, slept. An intimacy sprang up between them, which continued until her confinement in the Cama Hospital, in September last. About six weeks after her engagement she informed the defendant of her condition and expressed to him her fear of its consequences. The defendant consoled her, telling her "not to be downcast ; to cheer up and be of good heart, as it was his intention to hire a separate room for her, where a servant would be employed to take care of her and her child." On another occasion, when she became despondent and told him of her helpless condition, he solaced her by saying that he would take measures to send the child to a "nurse-school," which she understood to mean a place where children were nursed. She told defendant that all the expedients he had suggested would be useless against her caste-people, who would be sure to outcast her. To get over this difficulty, she defendant suggested a short sojourn for her at Nowsaree. When months had thus passed, she felt unwell on a Wednesday last September, when the defendant called for a victoria and paid her four annas as the fare to the Cama Hospital, enjoining her strictly not to say a word on the subject to any one, or else there was a fear of the matter coming to the ears of her caste-people. After leaving the hospital, she caused two registered letters to be written to the defendant. They were written by a professional letter-writer, named DeSouza, a Madrassee sitting for his business in the General Post Office compound. The address on the first letter was "Dorabjee Daver Arya," and on the second "Dorabjee Daver Wadia," and both letters were directed to "Elphinstone Circle, opposite the *Times of India* office," and subsequently re-directed to Grant Road. Both the letters were returned with the endorsement that no such person could be found. The second bore the distinct distination on it, "opposite the large bridge, near Grant Road." The returned letters had been torn up by her as useless. A third letter was handed by her and her sister to the defendant personally in the presence of a ghorawalla. The defendant, having by that time made up with his wife, was residing with her at Grant Road. He said to her, "Don't make any fuss ; call on the first of next month, when we will make some arrangement." When she went to him subsequently with the child, to give him a fourth letter, the defendant angrily exclaimed : "Get you gone at once ; don't tell me anything ; I know nothing about you or your child ; it is not mine ; go whither you like, but don't come and bother me." She then came to this court for protection and to get maintenance for her child. The defendant's brother, Hormusjee, came to her to the Police Court premises, to give her the defendant's correct name and address, and to advise her to engage a pleader.

In cross-examination the complainant said that, when she attempted to scream, the defendant pressed her mouth with his hands and prevented her from screaming. She did not complain to the defendant's sister the next morning, nor did she tell a word to her sister or mother, or the priest, save what she might have spoken to the latter in her confession, and consequently under the seal of strict secrecy. Some people had enquired regarding her condition, but owing to fear and shame, she had given them a false answer. Before she went to the hospital, the defendant's sister begged of her not to leave the home, but to remain there.

The complainant's sister, the letter-writer, and another witness were examined in corroboration of the complainant's allegations.

It was urged for the defendant by Mr. De Souza, on the previous occasion, that the complainant's story was wholly uncorroborated. She had been, according to her own admission, in the habit of going to her friends ; and it was fair to infer, under the circumstances, that the child was not the defendant's. It was not proved to be his. She had not complained of the defendant's conduct to his sister, who was the lady of the house, nor to her own relations who would have adopted measures for her protection, nor to the priest, who would have been her proper guide in her difficulty. If action was to be taken on such evidence of an ayah, the consequence would apparently be that the employment of an ayah would be deemed unsafe in the best regulated families. Should the court have any doubt against the defendant after his repudiation of the alleged intimacy, his sister would be called as a witness.

The Magistrate said that the point he should like to see cleared up was that an unmarried girl was allowed to remain in the family months after her condition was known. What could be urged as to the fact of the members of the family remaining quiet all the time ?

There were two adjournments for the production of evidence for the defence, to which Mr. Vijayker strongly objected.

At the adjourned hearing on Saturday, in the Magistrate's chambers, the defendant's sister, Shirinbai, an elderly widow, was examined for the defence. She said she had engaged the ayah to look after her brother's children. The ayah and the children slept in an outer room, while the defendant's bed was in an inner room. Witness never noticed any familiarity between the complainant and the defendant, nor did the former apprise her of any misconduct on the part of the latter. She observed no marked alteration in the complainant's condition. She left service on the 16th September last without leave and without witness's knowledge. Defendant was not on good terms with his brother, Hormusjee, who had caused a distress-warrant to be issued against him.

Wallabh Morar, a ghorawalla in the employ of the defendant's mother, said he never saw a letter handed by the complainant to the defendant.

Mr. Russell, for the defendant, argued that it would be setting a dangerous precedent if the uncorroborated statements of an ayah were to be accepted in the decision of this case. It might be admitted that the arrangements of the bed-room created positions and situations for familiarity ; but the presence of so many children negatived the idea. Moreover, there was no evidence to prove that a child was born to the complainant at the Cama Hospital. If the suggestion of a situation was accepted, it would be an easy thing for an ayah to satisfy her spite against her employer by wilfully creating such a position. Again, the ghorawalla denied the delivery of a letter which the complainant had said she handed to defendant in his presence.

Mr. Vijayker contended that the evidence of the Parsee lady strengthened the case for the prosecution. The ghorawalla's evidence was not trustworthy, as he was a servant quite capable of being tutored. The defendant's wife had Rs. 45,000 of her own, while the defendant himself received Rs. 200 a month under his father's will.

The figures were disputed on behalf of the defendant as incorrect and misleading.

The Magistrate, in delivering his decision, remarked that it was a noticeable circumstance in the case that the complainant accepted service and continued in it for about ten months, fully knowing that there was no woman in the defendant's house except his sister, who lived quite apart in an upper story. At the same time it should be remembered that the situation of the two rooms was likely to afford opportunities for familiarity between the complainant and the defendant. The complainant had, it was admitted for the defence, left the defendant's house on the day she said she gave birth to the child at the Cama Hospital. The quarrel with the wife, and the defendant's separation from her also constituted an element in fixing the affiliation of the child on the defendant. These circumstances left no doubt in the Magistrate's mind that a child was born, and that the defendant was its father. The suggestion of the complainant's misconduct elsewhere was not supported by evidence, nor would it be reasonable to infer it from her admission that she used to visit her relations and friends once in a month or six weeks. The boy would be able to earn a living when he was fourteen and, therefore, the defendant was ordered to pay six rupees a month as an allowance for him until he reached that age.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill) and Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Knight Templar, 2,704 tons, Captain W W Pain, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE British s s Castleventry 1,915 tons, Captain E White, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi, in ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Sculptor, 850 tons Captain W McAdam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda via Aden, with 385 pilgrims.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P S Budd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr M A Cornelez as cabin and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr T J B Thatcher, Mr R J Tata, and 182 deck.

THE British s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Barry, with a cargo of 5,347 tons coals and 98 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE British s s Sarah Radcliffe, 1,405 tons, Captain S Thomas, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Batoum, with a cargo of 75,612 cases kerosine oil and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Rallli Brothers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,847 tons, Captain A Mitis, sailed on Saturday last for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr Hoberland, Baron Rovenberg, and wife, and 10 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T E Gillett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Karachi—Major C G Mansel, Mr C F Webber, Lieut C Fitz Clarence, Miss Ellen Richards, Miss Kemp, Major and Mrs Peitt, Mr Saunech, Mrs Rafftey. For Busreh—Mrs Fazul Jan Mahomed, Molveed Allilibux, and two others, Mr Fazul Jaffer and mother, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. E Castle	1873	Vallandine	D	K Nixon & Co
„ Wildcroft	1911	Murray	L	J Mackintosh & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Krishna		Nacoda		Shepherd and Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Arbib Bros.	1739	Hill	3	Captain
„ Roumania	2209	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Imperatrix	2334	Egger	7	J Janni
„ Ruthenia	3128	Billinge	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H C Joosub & Co
„ Netherby Hall	2139	Owens	13	E Bates & Co

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Nerbudda ..2377-42.... Anderson..... B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Sarah Radcliffe	Thomas	Boutoum, Sept. 30.
24	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, Oct. 22.
25	Nadir (s)	Budd	Calcutta, Oct 2.
	Sculptor (s)	McAdam	Jedda, Oct 12.
	Oriental (s)	Stewart	London, Oct 3.
	Assam (s)	Brown	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	City of Dublin (s)	Greenhorn	Liverpool.
	Arabia (s)	Skinner	Karachi, &c.
	Cathay (s)	Symons	London, &c.
	Castleventry (s)	White	Karachi.
	Melpomene (s)	Mitis	Hongkong.
	Byculla (s)	Grier	Rangoon, &c.
25	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Kt Templar, Captain Pain, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Calcutta.

The steamer Idar, began to load on Saturday for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
20	Megna s	Stewart	Rangoon, Oct 17.
	D. of Edinburgh sp.	Barrow	Liverpool, June 22.
21	Kasara s	Pearson	Rangoon, Oct 13.
	Clan Buchanan s	Alexanderson	Liverpool, Sept 6.
	Swainby s	Davies	Colombo, Oct 15.
	Patna s	Stafford	Calcutta, Sept 30.
	Lalpora s	Johnstone	Bombay, Oct 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20.—Steamer Manitoba, and ship County of Roxburgh
Oct. 21.—Steamers Virawa, Linda and Goa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
23	Parnea s	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
21	Kerbela s	Rangoon.
	Nawab s	Calcutta.
22	Patiala s	Negapatam.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
14	Assyria s	Nallor, Bombay
15	Ashlands s	McEwan, Bombay
17	King Authur s	Fairweather, Bombay
18	Locksley Hall s	Collin, Liverpool
	Deepdale s	Sharp, Antwerp and London
19	Evelyn s	Wood, Port Said
20	Indrapura s	Sanders, Bombay
	Simla s	Robertson, Persian Gulf
	Kapurthala s	Rothwell, Bombay
	Darwin	Byrne, Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
14	Assyria s	Nallor	Persian Gulf
	Douro s	Marshall	Hull
	Moidart s	Ellis	Chittagong
	Rhielfels s	Weber	Antwerp and Hamburg
	La Seyne s	Schmitz	Aden
15	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay
	Aston Hall s	Fowler	Liverpool & Marseilles
16	Ruthenia s	Billinge	Bombay
17	Arabia s	Skinner	Bombay viaCutch Coast
	King Arthur s	Fairweather	Persian Gulf
19	Ashlands s	Mc Ewan	Antwerp
20	Simla s	Robertson	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Vera, Forth, The Bombay Co, not known
„ Locksley Hall, Collin, Sir Charles Forbes and Co, for Liverpool
„ Deepdale, Sharp, McIver, Mackenzie and Co, for Bombay
„ Evelyn, Wood, W Cooper and Co, for Port Said for orders.
„ Indrapura, Sanders, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp
„ Darwin, Byrne, McHinch and Co, for Port Said for orders
„ Kapurthala, Rothwell, McIver, Mackenzie and Co, for Bombay

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ruthenia s—500 boxes bar soap, D R Daly and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta s—23 cases oilmanstores, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 4 cases provisions, A N and C S Co-operative Society ; 7 packages writing paper, 3 packages envelopes and 1 case printing ink, H Ab loolally ; 2 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee ; 20 cases vinegar, D Manchunal ; 6 barrels ham, and bacon, Treacher and Co ; 27 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Cowasjee Dadabhoy ; 7 packages chemicals, Eruchshah D Karanjia.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rosetta s—125 packages alizarine, H Gokuldas ; 150 cases alizarine, C Ramjee ; 32 cases magenta color, K Odhowjee and Co.
Europa s—125 kegs red lead, Khimjee Odhowjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—13 cases glassware, F M Roysey ; 25 bales printing paper, C Macdonald and Co ; 22 cases glass beads, Khimjee Odhowjee and Co ; 20 bales brown paper, R Sorabjee and Co ; 26 cases lamps, R Ditmar ; 47 packages paper, H Rabitsek and Co ; 8 packages brown paper, C A Rahim ; 27 bales printing paper, C Macdonald and Co ; 45 packages paper, Jetha Dossa ; 163 cases paper, S A & S Dawood.
Melpomene s—10 bales printing paper, Maneckjee Barjorjee.

FROM VENICE.

Roset

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

"GRAND AUCTION SALE."

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY next, the 28th, 29th, and 30th Instant, at 2 p.m., each day, at the Shop at Horaby Road, in the Premises of Sir Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Baronet, several consignments of Fancy Goods, such as Bohemian glassware, stone, China crockery and plated ware, Gladstone bags, Bentwood furniture, hosiery, toys, &c., &c. Further particulars will be given hereafter. The goods are now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, October 26, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Surgeon-Captain T. F. W. FOGARTY, consisting of glassware, dinner and breakfast services, China biscuit box, with silver cover, wearing apparel, leather writing-case, portmanteau, a D. B. C. F. gun, by J. Beattie and Son, London, copper cooking pots with covers, 2 vols. science and art of surgery, diseases of the heart, practice of medicines, practitioners' hand-book of treatment, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A consignment of Holzapfel's patent soap stone composition, paint of various shades in ¼, ½ and 1 gallon and 1lb tins.
1 Elegant walnut iron-framed cottage Piano, by E. Bishop and Sons, London.
1 celestina organ.
1 D.-B.-C.-F. 12 bore gun, by Holland and Holland, with implements, in leather case.
D.-B.-C.-F. 12 bore gun, Damascus barrel, with case and implements.
On account of the concerned—
B. B. 1-3, 3 cases pictures.
By order of Mr. Otto Martin, and on account of the concerned—
1,500 bags wheat bran of Royal, Bombay, Wallace Imperial, Bapty, and Victoria Flour Mills.
On account and at the risk of Essofbhoy Ebramjee—
E. E. 1464 1501—2 cases woollen stores.
On account of the underwriters, ex s.s. Imperator—
A. and A. 3.—1 case 6) bundles half fine gold thread.
By order of Thacka Gordundass Ruttonsay and on account and at the risk of marwaree Tansookdass Ramchunder, ex Clan Macdonald and Clan Alpine.
7 cases each 100 pieces white mulls, 3⅞ inches, 19½ yards, Nos. 14,000, 15,000 and 1,600.
On account and at the risk of Tyebally Akberally—
1 case Freeman's chlorodyne.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 handsome victoria, with removable coach-box.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 second-hand victoria in good order, and a chesnut waler mare and harness.
3 tricycles for boys.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. B. Modvi and Co.—
3 cases gauge glasses.
3 cases 8 perforated pulleys.
2 cases flour mills.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 551 BUNDLES OF SHEET-IRON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock unclaimed warehouse on account and at the risk of Kaderbhoy Mahomedally.

ex-s. s. ITOLIA.
K-M T-W—101 bundles sheet-iron Ostrich Brand, 4 feet by 2½ feet.
ex-s. s. CUBA.
125 bundles sheet-iron Ostrich Brand, 4 feet by 2½ feet.
100 " ex-s. s. NIAGARA. "
125 bundles sheet-iron Ostrich Brand, 4 feet by 2½ feet.
100 " " "
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, near the Police Station, in the bungalow, lately occupied by Mooljee Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Esqr, the valuable and handsome F.P blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pier glasses, English chandeliers, first-rate harmonium, handsome oleographs and Brussels carpets, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, outside the Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 6th November, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Habibkhan Vullud Esmukhan Pathan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of November, 1887, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Fazendaree ground, situate on the east side of Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 63 and now under ward No. 3616, and street No. 20 to 24, which said land contains by admeasurement 17593 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Hassumkhan Ladkhan, on the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim Oosman, on the east by Peerkhan Ladkhan Lane, and on the south by the house of Ragoba Sootar, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Habibkhan Vallud Osmalkhan Pathan and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, on account of the concerned—
2 steam crab Winches.
1 steam crab Winche with pump.
2 Donkey-pumps, vertical boiler attached.
2 Horizontal boilers suitable for steam-boats, single, double and treble sieve iron blocks, punch-machine, single and double headed rails, cast-iron and steel wheels, steel wire ropes, bar iron, cast iron, brass and copper scrap, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 26, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte, by Rose and Co., a handsome large clock, strikes hours and half hours, first-rate pictures and oil-paintings and oleographs, handsome table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich carpets, a strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order, a strong 4 seated open carriage, a pair of handsome strong Kattiawar horses, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c, the property of Prince SAMATSINGJEE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Wilderness," Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, a first-rate mahogany square pianoforte, by Soundy & Co, in good order, rich Persian carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. H. HUSSEY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 'Marble Hall,' Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon's Dock, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate walnutwood cottage-piano, by Soundy & Co (nearly new), Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table lamps, first-rate oil paintings and pictures, pigeons and pigeon houses, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c, the property of G. PLINSTON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Rose and Co., a handsome strong-built dog-cart, by Stephens, a handsome strong dark brown Arab horse, 4 years old, a set of brown English single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Lieut. T. Moss.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view for days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, black and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of J BUDD, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 26, 1891.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and Colonel F. W. RHODES, Military Secretary, S. W. EDGERLEY, Esq., C.S., Private Secretary, Surgeon H. MARTIN, and Captain J. FOWLE, A.D.C., which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND by 10 p.m., on 29th October, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" until 3rd December, 1891, when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, pending further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Ganeshkhind, 17th October, 1891.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL, PYRAMID AND BAGATELLE BALLS.

THE RAINS having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned BALLS now on hand.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 23rd Instant till the 23rd November next any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS, or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 22nd October 1891.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

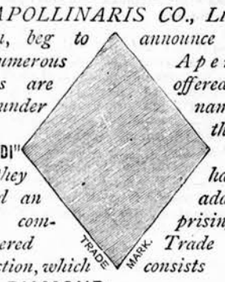
A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.



This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT VUDACHY GADY AND MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, and on the days and time below specified, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Hajee Saboo Seedick and Hajee Haroon Seedick, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Premjee Tricumdas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th May, 1890, the following valuable landed properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th Oct. 1891, at 1 p.m.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bhundarwada, at Wadachee Gadee, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 535, new No. 6186, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 2250, and, containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road, called the Wadachi Gadee or Bunder Street, on the west by public road, called the Dongri Jao De Souza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bhanjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Waghjee Dewjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdas.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, 1891, at 1 p.m.

All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and the other buildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing assessment Nos. 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, new No. 11297, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 55, new No. 11299, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 7251, old No. 56, new No. 11290, old Survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, and 28, new Survey No. 7257, old No. 60, new No. 11300, old Survey No. 24, new survey No. 7257 and old No. 61, New number 11,301, Old survey No. 128 and now number 7,267, and containing by admeasurement 22,22 and ¼ square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdas, and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathu Raojee, and on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, solicitors, at their offices, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases white shirtings.
2 " " jaconets.
1 " " dhooties.
2 " " gauze and Doria.
14 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 26, 1891.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
369½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON W C., ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

THE price of Consols in London remained at 95 yesterday; and the market rates of discount were unaltered; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 107. A drop of 5-16d. per oz. took place in the value of Bar Silver, at 44½d.; and Rupee Securities declined ⅛ per cent. in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents, at £73⅞ and £74, respectively; while in New York the metal was down ½ cent to 95½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·84 dollars. The Banks' buying rates in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4⅞d. The weekly Speciel shipments to India consisted of £20,000 in Silver, and £40,000 in Gold to this port. Braziers' Copper was again 10s. per ton lower in London, at £58 10s. In Paris French Rentes were unaltered at 95⅓; Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 24·25¼.

To-day's telegrams advise a further fall of 3-16d. in the price of Silver in London at 44 1-16d. per oz.; and of ⅛ cent in New York, at 95½ cents with Exchange unaltered. Rupee Paper in London, however, comes ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours, at £74; though lower to the same extent in 4½ per cents., at £73⅞. The withdrawal of £175,000 in Gold from the Bank of England, destination unknown, is reported, and an advance of ¼ per cent. in the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper; but Consols have moved up ⅛ to 95⅛. The Exchange Banks have put down their buying rate on India by ⅛d., making it 1s. 4⅛d.

The Wheat Market was quiet at Wednesday's quotations of 8s. 6d. per cental for No. 1 Soft White, and 8s. 1d. for White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, ex-quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,570,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was firm at the previous rate of 42s. 9d. per quarter, ex-quay, for Bombay Seed, both on the spot and to arrive.

COTTON in Liverpool closed firm last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian. 4⅛d. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions excepting January-February deliveries, for which the advance was only 1-32d., the extreme quotations being 4 45-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 51-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 30,000 bales. The Manchester Market was very firm, but with only a small business passing.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed quiet all round, but steady for Arrivals, the sales having been 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Spot prices have not changed; but American Arrivals are 1-64d. lower in all positions. The day's Imports are 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained firm.

The usual weekly statistics wired through Reuter show the total Sales in Liverpool to have been 11,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 49,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 3,000 bales less, at 62,000 bales. The total imports were 33,000 bales smaller at 47,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 20,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday it was 110,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 200,000 bales more than in 1889. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 bales less than on the previous Friday, at 73,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 350,000 bales; but of Surats there were 6,000 bales less in sight; and the figures which we give below show the large increase in the total supply of 716,000 bales compared with last year's, and of 1,007,000 bales as against those for the year before; while in the case of East Indian Cotton a falling off of 153,000 bales, and 13,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison is shown. Spot American Cotton was 1-16d. per lb. cheaper yesterday than on the previous Friday; but Arrivals were on about the same level; and compared with the rate ruling last year and the year before at the same time, ready cotton was 15-16d. and 1d. per lb. cheaper, respectively.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8 7-16 cents yesterday; but January Futures were 3 points lower, at 8·55 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 61,000 bales bringing the week's total to over 60,000 bales more than the figures for the corresponding week in both the preceding two years; the total increase now shown being 46,000 bales compared with last year's arrivals in the same time, and 181,000 bales compared with those in 1889. The quantity in sight yesterday was 2,320,000 bales, against 1,800,000 bales visible a week ago. To-day there has been no change to speak of, spot Mid.-Uplands being quoted as before, and January Futures one point higher. The Receipts are 49,000 bales going against the same figures last season, and 45,000 bales in 1889.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	378,000	313,000	315,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	116,000	131,000	150,000
" " Continent	57,000	51,000	73,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	1,786,000	1,740,000	1,603,000
" exports to U. K. do.	495,000	671,000	580,000
" " to Continent do	247,000	335,000	323,000
" stock in the Ports	1,050,000	512,000	530,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparisons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	2,320,000	2,103,950	1,812,530
" " Surats	247,000	400,460	260,230

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	622,000	513,390	422,850
" London	10,000	29,000	18,000
American afloat	280,000	200,000	256,000
East Indian "	10,000	15,000	17,000
Total ...	923,000	817,390	713,850
Price of Mid-Americans	4⅛d.	5 11-16d.	5¼d.
" Good Dhollera	3 15-16d.	4 5-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	13-16d.	1⅜d.	1 3-16d.

Here only a small business has been done in Cotton to-day in a quiet market, and with prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 300 bales of Nugger at Rs. 158; and 150 Westerns, at Rs. 163; while the Mills have taken 850 Jalgaum; at Rs. 161-65½, and 250 Karanja, at Rs. 162, making 1,550 bales in all.

WHEAT has been in moderate request for export, and the tone of the market has been steady; but quotations show no change.

SEEDS also have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a firm market. *Linseed* is half-an-anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 6-14-6 to Rs. 7-0-6 per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	680	bales.
Wheat	37,556	cwt.
Linseed	3,834	"
Gingelly	1,203	"
Groundnuts	2,904	"
Castorseed	4,698	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and the tone of the market is steady; but there is not much demand for anything earlier than April-June loading.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with silver, opened weak at a decline of 1-32d. from yesterday evening's rates, both for Bank and Private Paper, and the same feeling has continued throughout the day; but very little business has transpired either way, and no further fall in rates has taken place, closing ready quotations being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1·80	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been without animation to-day, hardly anything having been done in any position. Rates for Fours, however, were maintained at yesterday's final rates of 106 for cash, 105 15-16 for the coming Settlement, and 105½ for the November account till near the close when 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted. 105⅛ is still the nominal price of 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet, and rates for Cotton Mill and Press scrip are generally unchanged, but steady at our quotations.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, OCT. 24.

10 p.m. .. 79·1

SUNDAY, OCT. 25.

6 a.m. .. 77·2
10 a.m. .. 82·5
2 p.m. .. 86·9
4 p.m. .. 85·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GREGG—October 18, at Colaba, Bombay, E ', the wife of Sergeant Major Gregg, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOBDAY—POTTINGER—October 21, at St Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev A Lochee, assisted by the Rev J Beck, Edmund Arthur Ponsonby Hobday, Captain, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Lt-Colonel T F Hobday, Bengal Army, to Nora, eldest daughter of Lieut-General Pottinger, RA, Military Secretary to Government, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PATCH—October 20, at Rockville, Darjiling, the wife of James Patch, Esq, Bengal Police, of a daughter.
STANDEN—October 11, at Nagpur the wife of B P Standen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GIRVIN—TARRANT—October 3, at Christ Church, Kamptee, by the Rev J Gumpertz, John Girvin, Surgeon-Captain, Medical Staff, to Lily Marie, youngest daughter of the late Henry Jeffard Tarrant, barrister-at-law, Middle Temple.
HOARE—BRINDLEY—October 10, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Revd F A P Shirreff, M.A, Principal of St. John's Divinity School, the Revd Henry James Hoare, of Peshawar, to Charlotte Beatrice, daughter of the late Benjamin Brindley, Esq., of Derby.

DEATH.

INNES—October 16, James Tait Innes, Manager, Kalacherra Tea Estate, Cachar, of injuries sustained in tea-house machinery on previous afternoon, aged 37 years.
METHERALL—October 11, at 14, Ballygunge, Circular Road, Clara, widow of the late James Lowther Metherall.
SARKIES—September 21, at his residence, Delhi, John Sarkies, late Stationmaster, S P and D and N-W Railways.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1891.

MR. JAMES'S reference the other day to the increasing indebtedness of the landowning classes in Sind, and recent dissertations upon the same phenomenon in the Punjab, have served to remind people in this Presidency that the difficulties for which it was sought to supply a solution in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 have for some time past been under the consideration of the Local Government. As far back as in May 1888 the Bombay Government issued a resolution under which Mr. Woodburn, C.S., was appointed to inquire into the working of the Act in the four districts to which it has been applied, with a view to ascertain what modifications were necessary in order to make it more effective within that area for the purpose for which it was designed. It may be here stated, in parenthesis, that the Act has been already supplemented and amended by various enactments passed in 1881, 1882, and 1886, respectively. Mr. Woodburn was further instructed to inquire into the indebtedness of the agricultural classes in five other districts, namely, Bijapur, Nassik, Khandeish, Thana, and Ratnagiri, with a view to determining whether the Act, in its entirety or subject to necessary modifications, should be extended to those districts. Mr. Woodburn's report has now been in the hands of the Government of Bombay for two and a half years, and it is understood that it is under the consideration of the Government of India, with the observations that have been made upon it by the local Government. These, it may be surmised, abound in searching criticism, one member of Government being known to be hostile to the measure, root and branch, and it is certain that if the Act is continued—for its repeal has been advocated in high quarters—still more if it is extended, whether to the non-agricultural classes or to new districts, this will be only in the face of an opposition in which it will have been contested chapter by chapter and section by section. We shall not here anticipate the decisions of Government. All that can properly be now done is to set forward, as fully and clearly as may be, the facts which have been brought to light in Mr. Woodburn's enquiry, which, it is right to say, was conducted with impartiality and patience, and which has put the Government in the possession of a mass of valuable information concerning the condition of the agricultural population of the Deccan and the Konkan. It will be well, first of all, to mark off the Bijapur District from amongst the areas which call urgently for measures of amelioration. As we see it from the East Deccan section of the Southern Mahratta Railway it seems a barren land, peculiarly sensitive to economic and seasonal disturbances, and only six years ago that part of the district was perilously near famine. But it is, as a whole, much more prosperous than it seems to the railway traveller. The population is the least dense of the nine which were the subject of inquiry, being only 111 per square mile, as compared with 254 in Ratnagiri. Litigation to which agriculturists are parties is insignificant in comparison with other districts, and there are fewer mortgages and sales than in any. It is true that the number has increased rapidly of late, but this is attributed by the district officers to the prosperity which the railway has brought with it, and to the growing inclination of the monied classes to put capital into the land. This would apply chiefly to the sales of land; the recent increase in the number of mortgages can hardly be interpreted in the same way. Still, even in regard to mortgages Bijapur is a favoured district. Only six and three-quarters per cent. of the land is mortgaged, as against twenty-seven per cent. of the area of Satara; and six and one-third per cent. on the assessment of the district, as compared with the appalling proportion of 67·4 on the total assessment of Ratnagiri. Its position is equally favourable in a table showing the amount of debts in relation to assessment. Generally speaking it may be said that the Bijapur district takes the lead in all that indicates, if not prosperity, at all events, the absence of great poverty. Still there is evidence that the ryots are making increasing and possibly reckless use of their credit, and Mr. Woodburn advocates the application to the district of the sections of the Act which oblige the Court to "go behind the bond," to protect the debtor from the exaction of extravagant interest, and to examine the defendant as a witness, as well as the sections which abolish imprisonment for debt and exempt land from attachment and sale unless they are specifically pledged.

The method pursued by Mr. Woodburn has been to arrange in separate groups the four districts, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, and Ahmednagar, in which the Act is in operation, and the five others which were chosen for inquiry, and to exhibit their economic progress or decline from as many points of view as the statistics available would enable an inquirer to take up. In some respects statistics fail to respond to the queries put to them. Thus, comparing the remissions of revenue between 1868-69 and 1875-76 with those between 1882-83 and 1886-87 there is an equal improvement in both groups, while under irrecoverable balances there is an equal deterioration in the two groups. The outstanding balances, however, point to a more definite conclusion. Here the figures show that in the districts under the Act there has been a distinct improvement, while in the other districts the outstandings have increased. The returns of compulsory processes for the recovery of revenue tell the same tale, and tell it even more distinctly. In the districts under the Act only 5·8 compulsory processes were resorted to for each lakh of revenue collected; in the other group there were 33·7. We should have looked to the returns of agricultural stock for an almost infallible indication of the economic condition of the cultivating classes. They are freely made use of, and often with very encouraging results, in Survey and Settlement Reports. Here, however, they are quoted with the observation that they are completely untrustworthy as a basis of influence. Why this should be so it is not easy to see; the Settlement Department are not so distrustful of them. However, they are in the main favourable to the groups excluded from the operation of the Act. In almost every other respect the comparisons instituted by Mr. Woodburn are to the advantage of the four districts under the Act. The excise revenue increased by 141 per cent. there in eleven years, and only by 86·7 per cent. in the other group—a fact not to be welcomed, though an English Chancellor of the Exchequer on Budget night would inevitably attribute it to "the increased spending capacity of the working classes." The stamp returns show a decrease of borrowing in the "Act" group, if we may so describe it, and an increase in the "Non Act" group—a fact, of course, which must be interpreted with discrimination, seeing that while the object of the law was to diminish indebtedness it was not intended to destroy credit. But we shall show hereafter that there is not much room for anxiety on that point. Variations in the number and value of mortgages taken on land tell a less equivocal tale. It is possible that much of the money so advanced is laid out in permanent improvements, and it would have added to the value of the report if some attempt had been made to ascertain what becomes of mortgage loans. But ordinarily a mortgage supposes embarrassment, and we must read the returns under the heading in the light of that general presumption. They show an enormous difference between the two groups. Between 1875-76 and 1887-88 there was a decrease of twelve per cent. in the number, and of 17 per cent. in the value, of mortgages of Rs. 100 and upwards in the four districts, while in the five districts excluded from the operation of the Act there was an increase of 85 per cent. in number and 61 per cent. in value. It should be noted that the decrease in mortgages in the Act districts has occurred notwithstanding an enactment which might have been expected rather to encourage than to discourage the raising of money on that form of security. In providing that immoveable property shall not be attached or sold in execution of a decree, "unless it has been specifically mortgaged for the repayment of the debt to which such decree or order relates" the Act might have been expected to persuade the sowkar to resort more largely to that form of security. The large diminution in number and value of mortgages in the Act districts is, therefore, the more noteworthy. Bearing in mind the circumstances under which this exceptional legislation was resorted to, a comparison of the agrarian crime in the Act districts, in recent years with that of the year which preceded the Act of 1879, as well as with the excluded districts, would be of value. The tables, however, are faulty, and give no adequate basis for conclusion. But Mr. Woodburn notices an immense improvement in the relations between the sowkars and the ryots in the Ahmednagar district between 1874 and his return to the district in 1883. And the special judge under the Act reported in 1884 that "the diminution in agrarian crime was one of the effects of the Act that had frequently been remarked on to him."

We have referred above to the decreasing number and value of mortgages in the districts under the Act. An important chapter in the history of the operation of the Act might be written under this heading, for it is here that the good results of the special legislation are most strikingly manifested. Coincidently with a remarkable decrease in the number of mortgages registered, there has been a steady reduction of debt by means of suits for the redemption of immoveable property. Mr. Woodburn does not indicate the period to which the figures apply, but as they stand they are exceedingly significant. While in the four districts under the Act there were 14,340 redemption suits, representing property of the value of nearly 37 lakhs, in the five districts outside the Act there were in the same period only 1,737 suits, for the redemption of property valued at four and a half lakhs. At the same time, as has been shown, the number and value of mortgages in those five districts were increasing by 85 per cent. and 61 per cent. respectively, and foreclosure suits were being instituted in much larger numbers in the five districts than in the four. An attempt has been made [illegible] collecting information in representative villages to ascertain the indebtedness of agricultural and non-agricultural classes alike. The results, if not conjectural, are at all events inferential, and care will, no doubt, be taken in drawing conclusion, from them. Those which exhibit the indebtedness of the non-agricultural classes will be used in determining whether or not the equitable provisions of the Act shall be extended to these classes, and as they can scarcely be said to throw light upon the operation of the Act, we need not refer to them here beyond saying that they give the four Act districts and Bijapur by far the most favourable position in the tables of comparison. Bijapur, as we have already said, stands exceptionally well in all the tables. Tanna and Ratnagri have the next place, followed by Khandeish very near to them. Thus 30 per cent. of the land in Tanna, and 36 per cent. in Ratnagiri, is in the possession of sowkars, and the area so held is increasing also in Khandeish and Nasik. But in none of the districts under the Act, except Satara, is it greater than it was in 1876. It is true that one or the other of the Act districts stands low in some of the tables of indebtedness. Thus while the area of Bijapur which is mortgaged is only 6·7 per cent., Poona has a mortgaged per centage of 19·5, and Satara of 27·1. But loans on mortgage are of course the cheapest form of borrowing, the average rate being nine per cent. as compared with 24 per cent. on unsecured debt, and the mortgage debts of a district have, therefore, a strictly limited significance. In a comparison of the actual interest due on the debts of a district its economic position may be much more nearly ascertained. Accordingly we find that while the most favourable place in a comparison on this basis is given to Bijapur, the Act districts come next in order, leaving the others far behind. Bijapur shows Rs. 92 of interest due upon its debt for every Rs. 100 of assessment, Sholapur, Rs. 132; Ahmednagar, Rs. 140; Satara, Rs. 166; Poona, Rs. 209; Nasik, Rs. 245; Thana, Rs. 281; Khandeish Rs. 293; and Ratnagiri, Rs. 337. The Ratnagiri return raises considerations as to the condition of that district serious enough to excite the alarm even of publicists who have been content to trust to the saving virtues of *laissez faire*, and the most favourable of the other entries in the return is unsatisfactory enough. But it takes its place in the very weighty body of evidence that has come to light in proof that the Act of 1879, however, "anomalous" it may be—as indeed it has been declared to be from the judicial bench—has done substantial good. Later on we may enquire into the question how far it has destroyed the credit on which admittedly the ryot is dependent. In the meantime we may leave the facts we have cited to bear testimony to the efficacy of the Act in reducing the burden of debt, and to the marked difference which it has brought about between the condition of the cultivating classes in the districts within and without the area to which it has been applied.

The subject of Bank Reserves has, of late, attracted much attention in monetary circles in England, and the English Metropolitan Banks, taking advantage of a hint thrown out by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in one of his addresses during the last year, have begun to publish periodical accounts of their financial position. In doing this they are only following the practice of the Indian Presidency Banks, which, ever since their formation, have been in the habit of submitting weekly balances. The latest return of the English Banks is to the end of August, and it shows that against £1,22,616,000 of current deposits, the Banks held only £16,285,000 of Reserves, or cash in h

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CANDIDATES FOR THE CORK AND KILKENNY SEATS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Anti-Parnellites have chosen Mr. Flavin, a butter merchant, as their candidate for the vacancy in Cork. Captain Sarsfield will also contest the seat in the Unionist interest.

Mr. Michael Davitt has expressed his willingness to stand for Kilkenny if the MacCarthy party desires him to do so.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The wheat market is firm and prices are advancing owing to rumours that the Russian Government intend to prohibit the export of grain.

DEFECTIVE ARMAMENTS.

A serious defect has been discovered in one of the 67-ton guns on board the H. M. S. Howe, the inner tube being split.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICS.

SYDNEY, Oct. 24.

Mr. Dibbs, the leader of the Protectionist Party, has succeeded in forming a new cabinet, from which the Labour Party is excluded.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

FRIGHTFUL SUFFERING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.

The distress in Russia through famine continues unabated. In the districts of Orenburg the peasants are reported to be eating earth and rags. Children are dying in hundreds from starvation. The merchants at Moscow are buying women's hair and the clothes off the backs of the peasants.

The Czar's continued stay at Copenhagen, and his Majesty's apparent indifference to the sufferings of the people, are being severely commented on by society in the Capital.

AMERICAN SAILORS ATTACKED IN CHILI.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

The United States Government has demanded the fullest reparation from the Chilian Government for an attack recently made upon a number of seamen belonging to the man-of-war Baltimore, whilst ashore at Valparaiso, in which one American sailor was killed and several wounded.

SAFETY OF CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

News of the safe arrival of Captain Younghusband at Gilgit has been received in Srinagar, and that Lieutenant Davison is with him. Captain Younghusband will proceed to Srinagar with as little delay as possible in order to see the Viceroy before he leaves there for India.

RESIGNATION OF A JUDGE.

From November 1 Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, Divisional Judge, Punjab, resigns the Civil Service.

THE GODAVERY BRIDGE.

The cost of bridging the Godavery, which will be crossed by the East Coast Railway, will probably be between thirty and forty lakhs of rupees, though no estimate of the expenses have been formed yet.

THE DISTRESS AT AJMERE.

In view of the distress at Ajmere the local authorities have asked the Government of India to sanction the construction of a short railway line from Nasirabad to Keyri.

THE CHITTAGONG-ASSAM LINE.

The Chittagong-Assam Railway Company, as arranged with the India Office some time back, will, next month, be puton the London market.

BELGAUM RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 24.

FIRST RACE.—"Trial Handicap."

Capt George's How's-That	1
Mr. Harvey's Whitebird	2
Mr. Clerke's Superiority	3

SECOND RACE.—"The Cambridgeshire."

Mr. Moochool Shah's Visitor	1
Capt. Harrison's Volunteer	2
H. H. Aga Khan's Patiala	3

THIRD RACE.—The "Sangli Stakes."

Capt. George's How's-That	1
Mr. Martin's Sutlej	2
Surgeon-Major Lloyd's Cyclone	3

FOURTH RACE.—"Local Race."

Capt. George's Westwood	1
Mr. Macgregor's Akiaki	2
Major Jeffrey's Cyclops	3

FIFTH RACE.—The "Stewards' Handicap."

Mr. Clerke's Superiority	1
Mr. Moochal Shah's Speed of Thought	2
Mr. Harvey's Whitebird	3

VISIT OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO RUTLAM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RUTLAM, Oct. 25.

Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, with the First Assistant, paid a visit to Rutlam, yesterday morning. His Highness, with the officials of the State, formally received the Agent at the station. Official visits were exchanged during the day. The Agent to the Governor-General, in company with his Highness, visited the College, and distributed prizes to the boys and girls of the Rutlam Central College; then he inspected the Rajcoovarbai Charitable Hospital and the Jail. He left Rutlam this morning for Indore, being greatly pleased with what he saw. His Highness accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General to the station in the morning to see him off, and wish him and the First Assistant good-bye.

ENTERTAINMENT AT KHANDALLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, Oct. 23.

This evening the first of a series of entertainments of the Soldiers' and Seamen's Convalescent Depot was successfully given. Many visitors were present, and Major R. C. Paull was much congratulated upon having enlivened the dulness of the station.

THE SHOLAPUR WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 25.

The Sholapur Union Club sports and races were opened by H. E. the Governor on Friday, with the usual flat race, obstacle race, long jumps, hurdle-races, high jumps, and tug-of-war.

On Saturday a cricket match was played between the Hindus and Parsees. The Parsees were defeated by eleven wickets and one run. The chatty, sack, and three-legged races were played nicely.

On Sunday a circus was given by the Railway Police, the steeplechase and horse race being played admirably. Europeans as well as Natives showed great interest. The prizes will be given to-morrow.

The tennis match between the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Clubs has been arranged for Tuesday.

The tennis match between the Sholapur and Bijapur Clubs has been arranged for during the Dewali holidays.

The Gaekwar has paid a large donation towards they prizes, and everything went off successfully.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Karachi) on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 7 p.m., and the same Co.'s steamer Amazone left Aden for Zanzibar on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4
The Manchester Market very firm but small business.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	95
3 per cent. Rentes	95⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅛
4½ per cent. "	74
Bar Silver	44⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	49,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	47,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil.	"
" " Stock of Cotton	623,000	"
" " " Surats	73,000	"
" Stock of cotton in London	10,000	"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the overland mails of the 9th October, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Col R Studdy	Mr Seel
Mr and Mrs Metcalfe	Rev R Kerwan
Mr J Phelps	Capt J L Lock
Mr Towel	Lt W H W Steward
Mr Guard	Mr R Reid
Mr Walker	Mr W Reypert
Mrs Baker	Dr and Mrs Jennings
Mrs Boyel and 2 infants	Mr and Mrs Marmion
Mr Nordlinger	Hon C Hanbury Lacey
Mr W W Davie	Rev M Beale

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Stockley	Mr Someville
Mr R F Young	Lt W G R Keene
Capt H M Prior	Mr J Saville
Mr Gibbs	Mr J Rollo
Mr Schunenberg	Mr Palliser
Mr Lucas	Mr C J Denne
Col F Ward	Mr J W de Tivoli
Zalid Ali Khan	Mr W C Clements
Mr H C Streatfield	Mr Macnee
Surg Sunder	Mr C Taylor
Mr and Mrs English	Mr and Mrs Lambert, infant and child
Mr R V Madgavakar	
Mr des Vouk	

FROM NAPLES.

Mr and Mrs T H Ward	Hon N W Wadia
Mr Donaldson	Dinshaw Petit
Mr and Mrs Glade	R K Khambati
Mr M C Milhk	Mr C T Amber

FROM ISMAILIA.—Earl of Dundonald.

FROM ADEN.

Lt Conway Poole	Lt C E LeMesurier

Our week's mail summary will be found on page 6

THE EXTRA STEAMER FROM LONDON

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain E Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday at noon from London *via* Marseilles with the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Col and Mrs E A Fraser and infant	Dr and Mrs Grayfoot and child
Miss Donkin	Miss Powlett
Mrs W Donkin and infant	Miss M Powlett
Mrs H S Hutchinson	Mr L G Tyrell and infant
Miss Hutchinson	Miss Laurie
Mr and Mrs Geyer and infant	Mrs Frank Clarke and infant
Mr Clement	Miss Grant Jackson
Miss Flint	Mr E Laurence
Mrs Hodding	Mr and Mrs F G Lynde
Mrs Priestley and 2 children	Miss Lynde
Miss Liddell	Mrs Gracey
Miss Macgregor	Mr Graham
Mr & Mrs Rudstone Browne	Mr C S Cole
Mrs Jardine and infant	Mr Seymour Wood
Miss Abott	Surg F Treherne
Mr Holway	Mrs Shilstone and two boys
Mr Harvey and family	Miss and Master Gilbert
Mr and Mrs J R C Nicolls and family	Mr Stafford Smith
Mrs Preston	Miss Duxbury
Mr and Mrs H J A Bowden	Miss E Linde Smith
Miss Annesley	Major Chalmers
Mrs Maitland	Mr Williams
Mrs Dillon	Mrs Cotton and child
Mrs E Dobbs	Miss Kemp
Mrs Kerr and family	Major and Mrs F B Peill
Mrs G Rowlandson and family	Mr and Mrs W Merrett and family
Mrs Mackinnon and family	Miss Parkhouse
Mr and Mrs Wait	Miss Kemp
	Miss Richards

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Smith	Mrs Hathaway
Capt Franks	Surg H C Arnim
Mr and Mrs D R Lyall	Mr F Prange
Mr Moran	Mr and Mrs J O Miller and infant
Mrs Vernon Schalch	Mr Goldring
Mr and Mrs A R Birks	Mr and Mrs Miller
Col and Mrs Spring	Col and Mrs Prinsep
Mr and Mrs G D Lauder	Mr and Mrs P C Lyon
Col Leach	Mr Cohen
Mr and Mrs W L Thomas	Mr I B Ferry
Surg and Mrs Charles and child	Mr Graham Watson
Mr and Mrs Percy Benn	Mr G Sparkie
Mr and Mrs Farlow	Mr J B Burnett
Capt Hext, R N	Mr F Verner
Mr and Mrs E Gibson	Capt and Mrs J W Hogge
Two Misses Stuckey	Mr Ryan
Mr W H Wood	Major Beaver
Mrs East	Capt Agnew
Rev H O Moore	Mr Murling
Mrs E Money	Mrs Theodore Thomas
Mrs F W R Cowley	Miss Thomas
Mrs F Giles and child	Miss Marshall
Mr C H Buckland	Miss Bell Irving
Sir John Edge	Mr C E Samuels
Mr G W Burn	Mr C Richardson
Mr O J Maclean	Mr and Mrs J W Russell
Mr and Mrs E C Ludlow	Mr C B Young
Mrs Roberts and infant	Mr C Sharpe
Mr W Murray	Mr and Mrs H Hastings
Lieut and Mrs Phillips	Mr and Mrs Ballantyne and family
Mr and Mrs Lzat	Mrs Coxhead
Mrs Bagwell Warden	Col J Gataere
Mr Stainforte	Mr C H Moore and valet
Mr Russell	Mr and Mrs Wood
Mr Boileau	Mr and Mrs Young
Mr and Mrs Lawrence	Mrs Lannie Johnstone
Mr and Mrs S R Arthur	Mrs Henry
Col Hickman	Mr Macfadden
Mr R Aitken	Mr Robert Hudson
Mr J Duff	Mr W Scott
Mr P Gray	Mr J L Rouss
Mrs J C White	Mrs Eastwick
Mr A H S Reid	Mr J H Parker
Father Briscoe	Mr Carriol and Sons
Mr R Hadenfeldt	Mr Wutzlier

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Miss Carr

PROVISION will be made in next year's railway estimates for a grant of one hundred lakhs for frontier railways. This will include between thirty and forty lakhs for the Mushkaf project, twenty lakhs for the Mari-Attock line, and a large sum for regrading the North-Western line between Jhelum and Rawalpindi.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

So entirely had Mr. W. H. Smith won the regard of his countrymen both in and out of Parliament that the announcement of his death has touched every one very deeply—Liberals as well as Conservatives. It is strange that he and the still greater political character, Mr. Parnell, should have breathed their last almost at one and the same moment. Not, perhaps, since the death of Lord Iddesleigh, better known as Sir Stafford Northcote, has there been so great a manifestation of public regret. Mr. Bright's long illness prepared the public mind for a great loss, and when the end came there was no shock. But so little was it anticipated that Mr. W. H. Smith was at the last stage of his useful life that the gossips had again begun to talk of his elevation to the peerage. It was thought that the release which the recess afforded from the worries of leadership would, with the yachting cruises he enjoyed, so much restore his strength, but a turn for the worse having set in rapidly made recovery hopeless; and on Tuesday afternoon the country was shocked to receive news of his death. The Ministry have lost, if not a brilliant, a most sagacious colleague, distinguished for his devotion to the public service. Mr. Smith's Parliamentary career is well known. It is interesting rather than remarkable; indeed it may be said of him that it pleased him more to serve than to shine. It was known that he was always ready to undertake what might be called Cabinet drudgerywork to which no distinction could be attached. And it pleased him all the more if by doing this work he enabled a colleague to make his mark. His kindness of heart was unvarying. And its depth was best known to his own people. His cottages for labourers are the best on the countryside, wholesome, cheerful looking, tempting dwellings, with an outlook over a beautiful stretch of land.

It will now be necessary to do what has been put off for some time, namely, settle the question of Leadership of the Government in the House of Commons. Out of respect to the lamented First Lord of the Treasury there will be nothing immediately arranged, but all the same Ministers and ex-Ministers and their followers will talk, and what is suggested in some quarters is that Mr. Ritchie should go to the Irish Office and take charge of the Local Government Bill for Ireland, Mr. Balfour moving to the Treasury as the Leader of the House. The objection that Mr. Balfour is the nephew of the Prime Minister, and that the Leadership in both Houses would consequently become a family affair, would have more weight were the General Election still a long way off, or if Mr. Goschen belonged to or was popular in the Conservative fold. As it is, it is not thought likely by a section of Conservatives that any objection will be allowed to stand in the way of Mr. Balfour's promotion, considering the advantage it would be to the Government to have a man of so much ability and *sang froid* leading in the Commons. This, need it be said, is not very flattering to Mr. Goschen. And it is due to him to say that his conversion of the National Debt, and the yearly saving therefrom entitle him to consideration. The very good point that Conservatives are now making on the platform, that the Government are saving money, is entirely Mr. Goschen's own, and it may seem hard that he should be passed over. But Mr. Goschen is not a Conservative, and he is not popular with the rank-and-file of the Conservative party. And it goes so much against the Conservative grain to give anything except to their own that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to content himself with his present office unless, of course, the Liberal Unionists insisted upon his promotion, and this they are not likely to do.

The Marquis of Hartington has been mentioned as a probable successor to Mr. Smith, but the reasons that operated to prevent his joining the Government when Lord Randolph Churchill deserted his colleagues have not been removed. Indeed, some of the difficulties alluded to have increased rather than diminished. The health of the Duke of Devonshire is such that the leader of the Liberal Unionists may be called any day to the Upper House, and the "Moral Victory," as it is called, of Mr. Scott, the Gladstonian candidate, at Manchester, yesterday, will make the Unionist wire-pullers more reluctant than ever to run the risk of losing a seat just now in Lancashire. If Lord Hartington's position in Rossendale was previously shaky the success of the Gladstonians in reducing Sir James Fergusson's majority from 1448 in 1885 and 327 in 1886 to 150 must make it still more insecure. Well-informed politicians incline to the belief that the best way to deal with the rival claims of Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour will be to postpone the selection of a leader of the party in the House of Commons until after the general election. These supporters of the Government would not be sorry to see Sir Michael Hicks-Beach restored temporarily to the post he discharged with ability, until failing eyesight compelled his withdrawal for a time from active public life. Perhaps that would be the best solution, but I have heard Conservatives object to such an arrangement on the ground that men chosen as stop-gaps not infrequently develop a power of sitting tight, and are not easily dislodged when they have served their purpose. It is supposed that if Sir Michael Hicks-Beach consents to become Mr. Balfour's warming pan it will be on the understanding that he is created a peer on the re-shuffling of the ministerial pack.

"Would that Lord Salisbury were in the Lower House!" is the bitter cry of many Conservatives. I happen to know that the Prime Minister himself shares that regret. Some people think that he is so wrapped up in the management of foreign affairs that he takes little interest in domestic legislation. This is an entire mistake. The reputation—not a mean one—of Mr. Ritchie rests upon the County Government Bill which seems destined to revolutionise life in our rural districts, but I am told that he really had less to do with the settling of the details of the great measure than Lord Salisbury himself. In some European countries a Minister may speak in both Houses of Parliament. I was talking the other day to a distinguished Spanish Senator who has been visiting this country, and he told me that the plan worked very well in Spain. For the same reason that disestablishes a desire to perpetuate certain evils in the Church, Liberals would not welcome a scheme that in their opinion might somehow or other give the House of Lords another lease of life. How far from wishing to strengthen the hereditary chamber Gladstonians are is shown by the favourable reception given to their leader's remarks on the subject at Newcastle—remarks that were echoed by the militant Sir William Harcourt last night. A "crank out of order, which prevents the movements of the whole of the machine" is the description of the House of Lords given by the second-in-command of the Liberal party. "They talk," he said, "of a right to *referendum* on each separate measure. Well, now, I fancy, they will find themselves mistaken. In my opinion if they are going to play that game they should have rope enough; they should be allowed to do their worst on the whole scope and tenour of Liberal reform; to make clear to the nation their attitude towards the popular will on all the heads of popular reform and upon all its measures, and then the time for the *referendum* will not be upon a particular measure, but upon the body which has destroyed them all." This is threatening language; but Sir William Harcourt may not mean all his words imply, as, doubtless, some good Gladstonians who are looking forward to the still coveted distinction of a peerage find comfort in reflecting.

The death of Mr. Parnell is the most startling of the series of unexpected events happening at this time. He had not been ill when last mentioned in the papers, and no fresh disaster had overtaken him. Indeed it was only a week or two back that he told an intimate friend that he had never been so happy in his life. Arrangements were in progress for the starting of two dailies in his interest in Dublin, and if his Parliamentary friends were but a small band, they were devoted to him. His premature end is an immense relief to the Nationalist Party, for undoubtedly even at the lowest he remained a great force, and in strategy he was more than a match for all his old colleagues put together. Some time must elapse before it will be possible to form anything like a true estimate of his character, but this may be said now that he was a great Irishman gifted to lead and rule in times of great storm and stress. It is a curious feature in Irish history that nearly all the men whose patriotism become submerged in self have died unexpectedly. And although Mr. Parnell's friends would not admit that he was a traitor or acted a traitor's part, it must be allowed that he was the means in the end of injuring the compact party that he by his masterfulness created. The Irish, however, are a generous people. And if Mr. Parnell failed them in the closing stages of his life, they will remember the sixteen years of absolute devotion to their interests. Mr. MacCarthy believes that the former chief's death will reunite all sections, and that in consequence the Nationalist movement will make great progress. I asked a few hours ago a rather prominent Irish member whether he shared this opinion. He replied, "Yes, I think it will have the effect of healing up our differences; but perhaps reconciliation will not come immediately. We must expect some soreness in the first instance, but it will gradually wear away. The bulk of Mr. Parnell's followers will come over to us, and the others know that it would be no use to approach us. They would not be received by the men whom they have so foully aspersed, and doubt if they would stand a chance of re-election.' In the meantime the reserve manifested by the Parnellite M. P.'s is not imitated by others in Ireland. As was to be anticipated Mr. Parnell is to have a public funeral in Dublin on Sunday, and some fear is expressed that there may be an alarming disturbance of the peace. *United Ireland* has to-day come out with an article which is regarded as an incitement to violence, and which is undoubtedly strong. "The greatest chief that this land has ever known has been murdered by the men whom he dragged from obscurity. Murdered he has been as certainly as if the gang of conspirators had surrounded him and hacked him to pieces." It is pointed out that similar sentiments were uttered by the Conservative Solicitor-General who, speaking in South Wales last night, observed: "Apart from political consideration, he could not help feeling pity and sympathy for a man who, whatever his faults might be, was undoubtedly the greatest party leader the Irish ever had, a man who altered the whole position of the Irish question. He remembered that he was hounded down and worried to death by men who, but for him, would have been as insignificant to-day as they were ten years ago." In both cases the person principally aimed at is, no doubt, Mr. Tim Healy, who is to the Parnellites what M. Constans is to the followers of the luckless Boulanger. By the way some writers have been comparing the brav' General with the extraordinary Irishman whose wonderful career has ended so abruptly. There are not wanting points of resemblance between the two men, but as a polital leader, Boulanger bore no comparison to Parnell, who, whatever his faults, was never accused of dishonesty or cowardice. In one respect they were alike. They both were unfortunate in the time of their deaths. Boulanger ought to have died on the battle-field or when he was chosen by such a large majority as Deputy for Paris. Parnell should have gone out of the world when he compelled the Liberal party to adopt Home Rule for Ireland as one of the planks in their platform or perhaps better still, directly after the suicide of Pigott. Mr. Parnell's death has naturally caused much excitement, but it would have created a tremendous sensation if it had occurred before the events that led to the disruption of his party. As a predominating political factor he has been dead since the memorable proceedings before Mr. Justice Butt.

Sir John Pope Hennessy's death which occurred on the same day as that of Mr. Parnell is attributed primarily to the strain of the Kilkenny election, in which he was so fiercely fought by the late Irish leader. In spite of his eccentricities as a Colonial Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy had many friends among men of all parties, by whom he is deeply lamented.

Dr. Joseph Parker is an exceedingly clever man in his own way. And if the City Temple is not the Kingdom of Heaven, it is not his fault. He is not quite satisfied that Mr. Gladstone is wise in allowing himself to be engineered by Mr. Schnadhorst. And it occurred to him the other day that if he dropped a wet blanket on the rejoicings at the Newcastle meeting of the Liberal Federation, he might be doing a kindness to Mr. Gladstone by bringing down the wrath of the Liberal party upon Mr. Schnadhorst. So he wrote a letter in which he described the Liberal policy as it came forth from the congregation of the Saints at Newcastle as very thin and very poor. If he refrained from saying it was trumpery, it was because he was restrained by his veneration for the Liberal leader. He very carefully pointed out that he still held Mr. Gladstone in the greatest possible veneration and esteem. It is true that Mr. Gladstone has not been so cordial in his attitude to the Reverend Joseph as he was at one time, and because probably the worthy divine tried to make some "copy" out of the ex-Premier in the States. But this has diminished neither the veneration nor the affection of Dr. Parker for the old statesman, and he has made up his mind to save him from Mr. Schnadhorst. The official programme, Dr. Parker believes, is Mr. Schnadhorst's work. And he condemns it. It is wanting in depth and width and grandeur. It is only so many etceteras, says the eloquent divine. And to think that Mr. Gladstone should be obliged to support such a programme—at the command, possibly of Mr. Schnadhorst—is indeed most mortifying. "Home Rule," the great feature of the programme, Dr. Parker says, "is a piece of india-rubber that can be pulled and twisted into any number and variety of shapes." And he insists upon definitions. Well, after writing his letter, Dr. Parker sent it to the *Times*, and a copy of the *Times* containing the letter, was no doubt, sent to Mr. Schnadhorst's office. So far there has been no explosion. What the rev. gentleman will do, should his well-meant efforts fail to release the G. O. M. from Schnadhorstian bondage, it would indeed be hard to say.

The Manchester election is over, and the result you already know. But one feature of the contest is not so well known, and it is curious as showing some of the changes which the Irish controversy has brought about during the contest now closed. Mr. Scott, the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, was supported by the former editor of the *Examiner*, Mr. Dunkley, who writes above the signature of "Verax." The *Examiner*, before the Home Rule Bill of Mr. Gladstone was produced, was the Great Radical organ of Lancashire, and Mr. Dunkley had distinguished himself as an advanced writer and thinker. The *Guardian* was styled the Liberal Conservative paper, and having a commercial reputation to sustain, the conductor was very careful to say nothing likely to set the town on fire. All this was changed by Mr. Gladstone's adoption of Home Rule. The careful conductor of the *Guardian* was pensioned, and Mr. Scott took the reins. Then the town was set on fire, for Mr. Scott warmly supported Mr. Gladstone's policy. On the other hand Mr. Dunkley followed Mr. Bright, and resisted the Home Rule scheme. Before long the *Examiner* passed out of Mr. Dunkley's hands, and last week he was amongst Mr. Scott's warmest and most eloquent supporters. They are among the few distinguished journalists who have been made magistrates.

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK gave a farewell dance at the Bolarum Residency last Monday, which was largely attended. All the arrrangements were perfect, and the guests spent a most enjoyable evening. Notwithstanding the domestic bereavements with which Sir Dennis has been visited since his arrival at Hyderabad, he has done everything to keep up the reputation for hospitality for which the Residency is famous. Mr. Plowden arrives from Berar on the 8th November, and Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick leaves on the 12th. Cholera has disappeared from the city and Chadarghat, and malarial fevers are on the decrease.

RECENT accounts of Mr. Edison declare that he is now engaged upon the application of electricity to mining. He is said to have produced an electric percussion drill, which bores at the rate of three inches a minute in the hardest granite. Another invention attributed to him is a prospecting drill bore, which will bring up samples of minerals from a depth of 150 feet. Electric fans for the ventilation of mines, as well as a variety of hoists and pumps, are also said to be on the way. This, we hope, means something for the miner, as well as for the mining prospector.

MISS POTTINGER'S WEDDING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

On the return of all the people whom polo and theatricals took to Bombay at the beginning of the month, our fast-dying season emitted the proverbial brilliant flicker which precedes extinction, and the deadly-dulness of the week before was compensated for by the Yerrowda Races, which brought a good many visitors to Poona, a select, but jolly little dance given by five festive Bachelor Sappers at their Mess, and a well-patronised Gymkhana hop. Thus we kept the ball a rolling, till the finishing touch, the coping-stone we may say, of our season was attained in the marriage of our *Prima Donna* and "Augustus Druriolanus Kirkiensis."

General and Mrs. Pottinger had wisely asked friends only and not mere acquaintances to their daughter's wedding, but their circle of friends is unusually large, and the gathering at St. Mary's filled the nave from end to end of the church. Capt. Hobday, with his best-man Captain Bannatine Allason, R. H.A., looking nervous, but cheerful, awaited the bride, who was somewhat late. Mrs. Pottinger, in a lovely silver-grey silk dress and feathery grey bonnet, preceded her daughter by a few minutes. One Miss Pottinger was unfortunately too ill to be bridesmaid, and the bride was attended by four sisters only. She looked very fair and sweet in pearly white bengaline silk, with sprays of orange-blossoms catching up at intervals the lace which was draped round the skirt and trains. The bridesmaids wore simple white frocks, made something like the bride's, but with white heather substituted for orange blossoms, and wreaths of white heather in their hair, and veils instead of hats. The bridegroom gave each a gold brooch in the form of a gun, designed by himself; and Gunner Ribbons tied their baskets of white flowers. The service was read by Mr. Lochee and Mr. Beck, and a full choir sang "The voice that breathed o'er Eden." Six battery horses, driven gun-wise by the Subalterns of Captain Hobday's battery, drew the open carriage, which carried the bride and bridegroom to "Polo Vista," attended by two trumpeters and two outriders. The entire equipage was photographed at the church door before starting. We stood not on the order of our going, but followed quickly. After the usual shy congratulations to the happy pair we grouped around the double-tier section from Buzzards, yclept the wedding cake, while the Hon'ble Mr. Moore, C.S., as being the oldest friend of the family, proposed the health of the bride. His speech was flowing and somewhat stereotyped, except the peroration in which he remarked that he was glad to notice that two men of his own service were about to follow Captain Hobday's example, but was sorry that his military friends had not come forward in the same way. He said that he had been present at General and Mrs. Pottinger's wedding at Kurrachee, and referred to Captain and Mrs. Hobday's late successes on the boards, and expressed a hope that on the stage of life they would be equally happy—a sentiment to which somebody accorded a very hearty "hear, hear!" Captain Hobday replied in very few words. What bridegroom cares to prolong a speech at his own wedding? The practice of proposing the health of the bridesmaids appears to have fallen into disuse. It should be done by the youngest bachelor present, and we can only attribute the neglect of this custom to the reluctance of the youngster to confess his youth, but it's a little hard on the bridesmaids. The sides of the room were lined with presents, of which by reason of the crush, we were unable to make an exhaustive inspection, though it was evident that Captain and Mrs. Hobday had everything they could possibly want and a good deal over, though nothing they would have dispensed with. The jewellery was lovely, especially a necklace of pearls and turquoises in three rows, the gift of Lady Harris, and a bracelet of the same, given by Captain Hobday's mother; the combination, I am informed by one who knows, is most fashionable. The Officers, R.A., of Kirkee, sent a case of cutlery which any young couple would have envied, and Captain Hobday's popularity in his own battery was evinced by some really splendid pieces of plate.

We descended to be photographed by Mr. Mulkenteller, in front of the house, before the bride and bridegroom vanished to prepare for the final transformation scene. While we were enlivened by the strains of the little gunner's band, which owes its existence to the gallant Captain, the guests alone were again taken instantaneously, a fact of which few were aware, and as many turned their backs on the camera, the effect will, no doubt, be unstudied.

Captain and Mrs. Hobday attempted to make a bolt from the side-door to the dog-cart in which they were to drive away to Kuruckwasla, but in their absence it had been carefully taken under the porch. Escape being, therefore, impracticable, they submitted with good grace to the inevitable time-honoured if uncomfortable parting ceremonies. We are sorry to say that having seen them through a mist of rice and manly emotion we find ourselves quite unable to describe the bride's going-away dress, but have a general impression that it was a soft myrtle-green, or greeny grey, with a most coquettish little hat to match, of what, we understand, is called the "Brighton" shape. Probably we had named the wrong colour, but whatever the blunder, put it down to masculine ignorance, and not epistolarian inaccuracy.

Thus unconventionally we saw them drive off in a dog-cart to spend their honeymoon, or at least a portion of it, by the calm waters of the Kuruckwasla Lake, where snipe are plenty and interruptions few, and though glad at their happiness our feelings in saying goodbye were not unmingled with pain. When they leave Poona, as they shortly must, there will be a a gap amongst us which we shall not easily fill. Socially and publicly they have endeared themselves to us all. On the boards and in their own circle of friends they will be equally missed, and only the hope that at a not-too-distant date, the lines of Captain Hobday's duty may again be cast in our abused but still on the whole pleasant Deccan metropolis permits us to bid them a cheerful adieu!

HARVEY AND FLETCHER'S VARIETY COMPANY.

THE Gaiety Theatre was well filled, on Saturday night, by an audience who most heartily appreciated the entertainment prepared for their delectation by the proprietors of this admirable company of variety artistes. The songs and dances of the cornermen (the Harvey Brothers) in the first part were interspersed with a few charming sentimental ballads and comic ditties, and the fresh quips teeming with local allusions were received in a manner most satisfactory to the performers by whom they were so capably rendered. Miss Ella Seigfried was very charming in her German waltz song, and had to repeat the last verse before her audience could be satisfied. Miss Constance Neilson's song, "A Child's Prayer" was given with such expression and feeling as to gain an unmistakable encore. Miss Marjorie Galbraith was equally successful in her pleasing ballad "In Thy Dreams Remember Me," while Madame Fortesque gave a very attractive rendering of that ballad which has become so popular in Bombay, "Dear Days too Sweet to Last." Miss Violet Brandon, who is always a favourite, well-sustained her reputation in her pretty little song and dance, "Cherry Blossom." Mr. Frank Fletcher's topical song "Eh! Boys" was undoubtedly one of the most popular items in the first part of the programme, the references to many matters which have lately been disturbing our peace of mind being particularly smart and appropriate. Mr. W. Harvey, in the "Agricultural Show" was intensely funny, as was his brother Mr. Chas. Harvey in his musical narration of the history of the "Little Black Coon." The second part of the programme was even brighter and more entertaining than the first, each item being applauded to the echo. The performance throughout was of a first-class character and well deserving of the patronage accorded it.

THE question of the introduction of an improved type of lines for the Native Infantry regiments has for some time been under consideration and it has now been decided to build an experimental set of lines at Jullundur for the 27th Punjab Infantry, according to a pattern suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel Young, A. Q. M. G. at army headquarters.

LORD HARRIS AT SHOLAPUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor on Thursday, replying to an address from the Sholapur Municipality, said:—

Gentlemen of the Sholapur Municipality,—I beg to thank you for the kind and cordial welcome you have given me to-day and for the greeting which you offer in the address which you have presented in this beautiful casket for which also I would ask you to accept my thanks. It will be a memento of what I hope will not be my last visit to Sholapur. Referring to the subject you have mentioned in your address, I can assure you that the Government has watched with anxiety the reports of the district officers as to the want of rain in these eastern districts. Although we have had reason to believe that there has been no lack of grain in the district, and although we have seen from the reports of the district officers that there has been no great supply of unemployed labour from which we conclude that distress had not touched the people; yet the situation was a few weeks ago awaile grave, and I join with you in the congratulation on the form which the weather has taken. It has naturally caused us to look carefully into the famine provision works which have not been necessary, and I was glad to find that if this had been in any of the districts where scarcity prevailed we could have set larger numbers of labourers to work on works ready to be put into progress. I sincerely wish in the eastern district we had been more successful during the last fourteen or fifteen years. It seems to me having this dread hanging over us—the dread of a want of water—that all our efforts, when famine works are undertaken, should be directed to the storing up of water against further drought, although experienced engineers have been working for the past fourteen years their efforts have led to disappointment. I am not referring so much to Sholapur as to the district of Bijapur. I hope that those efforts will not continue to give unsatisfactory returns. We shall continue investigations in the hopes of finding out if money can't be more usefully spent on the storing up of water than on road-making. Our attention has been called by the Government of India to the fact of the numerous wells which have been recently sunk in Madras. We shall look into that subject as well. Then you refer to your own scheme of water supply. It has received, as you say in the address, the careful consideration of Government, and if we are to judge from the opinions of experts, your scheme of substituting turbine power for pumping engines will undoubtedly be successful, and it is our anxious endeavour to help you in making this transfer, and the Government Resolution will show that by remitting the rent which we are entitled to charge for water from the Ekruk tank for two or three years we have shown our readiness to co-operate with you in your very laudable desire and in the introduction in your city of water as cheaply as you can. And we are doing so because we recognise that the loan you at first contracted was on unfavourable terms, and we thought that it would be only just now that you come forward with an equally desirable spirit to save great expense and to economise, that we should help you. I am glad to see from the address that you are actively undertaking sanitation in the form of drainage. I hope you will not check your efforts in that direction. From what I have heard the introduction of pure water is a check on cholera. Drainage goes hand in hand with the water supply, and the money you may spend in sanitation will not be wasted if it tends to make the town more healthy. You must know that the object of Government in forming a sanitary board was for the purpose of enabling it to assist localities with advice on all such technical matters as sanitation, water-supply and the choosing of sites for buildings of various kinds; therefore, when you ask for expert assistants we shall, I hope, be able to meet your request through the agency of the Board. Then, as regards the octroi refund, unless I have looked cursorily through those rules and, as far as I can judge, they appear to have been drafted in a liberal spirit, and I hope that you will benefit by the liberality of those rules, for I trust that your

you have been limited for some years, and applications for admissions you have been unable to meet.

"Modern ideas don't permit of boys being crowded together in small rooms, and I hope that your efforts towards getting a large school building for yourselves and handing over the present building to Vernacular School No. 1 will be successful. To the extent that Government will be justified in providing Provincial Funds we shall be glad to meet you. The difference will have to be made up by local effort. As regards the subject taught and referred to in the report I am extremely glad to notice the great interest you are taking in drawing for the belief, if true—mind you, I do not admit it is true—is that India has fallen away from her prowess in art and manufacture, and it will not regain that place without a study of the beautiful in form and until that is impressed on the minds of the youths by practical experience in drawing. Without that you are not likely to get your artists to produce those forms which will gain for them a place in the marts of the world. I am rather sceptical myself as to art having fallen off in India. I admit that as to painting it has distinctly fallen back since the Ajunta Caves paintings were done, but as to carpets, silver-work, silks and clothes, I am sceptical as to whether India has fallen from her former position. Nevertheless, even if it has not fallen, and still more if it has fallen back, it is obviously the duty of Government and of those who are entrusted with the teaching of the boys in the schools, I say it is incumbent that they should encourage drawing as much as possible. With lads at the age you have them here there is every hope of turning out a fair percentage of men into the world with a real love of the beautiful in form, who will improve the designs for those special manufactures for which India has been famous, and will probably increase the demand for them in the marts of the world. I observe that a large number of lads have taken up the study of agriculture. I don't want to discourage them, but I don't understand why so many have taken it up. If they have taken up agriculture with the object of pursuing it practically, that is all well and good; but I should be sorry if they went out after a study of agriculture both here and at the College of Science—if they went out after those two courses—with the idea that they had become practical farmers by going through those two courses. They should remember that in the school-house there is wanting an element they have to fight against in the field: and that is Nature. Nature is constantly warring with the farmer and upsetting all his plans, and the farmer has to make a forecast—he prophecies and his prophecies don't often turn up exactly as he would like them. If they are going out as practical farmers they have got to learn experience by practical application and not by the theoretical knowledge they obtain in the school-room. I am glad that you are not neglecting gymnastics, not merely because I am found of athletic sports myself, but because in the play-ground there is an opportunity of implanting in the boy a high public spirit, and of a recognition of the advantages of truth, manly bearing and rectitude, quite advantageous as any opportunity of giving moral training the school-room affords. Another distinct advantage of gymnastics is this, that you are training up a race of men with good, sound muscle and good, sound lungs; two extremely useful things to any nation, for we don't know when the day may come when those two attributes will not prove extremely useful. There is one subject to which you attract attention, I am sorry to see, *viz.*, that the numbers from the Mahomedan and Lingayet communities are not as large as we might fairly expect. On two different occasions it was impressed on me that the Mahomedan and the Lingayet community are not fairly treated in the matter of appointments by Government. We have arrived at the day when Government must go by the results of public competition as regards the appointments it has to give away, competition in the form of competitive examinations may have its disadvantages, but there is no other possible way by which the selection of the best men can be made. And unless these communities recognise the fact and send their children to school and make them attend with the object of being successful in competitive examinations, I am afraid that their chance of getting a fair proportion of the places which the Government have to give away is but a small one. I trust, not from what I say, but I trust that it will force itself on the minds of both communities, that if they wish to improve their prospects and do their duty by their children, they will send them in large numbers to school. I am glad to see from the report on public instruction that there is an increase in numbers all through the country, and I hope that that increase continues. It is no wish of the Government to distribute what it has to give away partially, but it is anxious to make an impartial distribution among the various communities, and unless they can secure ability in porportion to the other communities, we are not likely to get the best services which Government is entitled to demand from those whom it employs. I think I am entitled from the report and what we have ourselves heard, to congratulate, on your behalf, those responsible for the teaching in this school, and the performers themselves on the excellence of the recitations they have given us today." (Applause.)

His Excellency was then garlanded, and flowers, *pan* and *attar* was distributed among those present. The proceedings then terminated.

DINNER TO THE HON'BLE I. G. MOORE, C. S., AT POONA.

THE following is the correct text of the speech the Hon'ble Mr. Moore made in responding to the toast of his health proposed by Sir C. Pritchard:—

Gentlemen,—You can all easily understand that this is a very trying occasion for me, and you must, therefore, forgive me if I fail adequately to express my feelings. On behalf of Mrs. Moore and myself I beg to thank my dear old friend Sir Charles Pritchard for proposing our healths in such kind and flattering terms, and I thank you all, gentlemen, for having received the toast so cordially. Many a pleasant evening have I passed at this club and I have enjoyed them with unqualified satisfaction, but to-night, gentlemen, although you have done me the great honour of asking me to dine with you, an honour and a compliment which I most highly appreciate and which I shall never forget, you will, I am sure, sympathise with me when I say that my pleasure this evening is in some degree qualified by the pain I feel at leaving a country to which I have endeavoured to do my duty for thirty-five years, at having to retire from a service to which I am proud to belong, at having to leave Poona where I have resided for twelve years, and in which I am so deeply interested, as regards all that concerns its welfare, at thinking that after a few days I shall no longer be able to see and to use this club, the interests of which I have so much at heart, and at parting with all my kind friends. Pray, do not think I am complaining. God knows that I have no cause for that, for this country has treated me, so far, very well; I have enjoyed many blessings for which I am thankful, and in looking back upon the past I think that I have had an uncommonly good time of it; but, for this, I have chiefly to thank the many kind and warm friends both in the military and non-military services, who have helped to make my time pass pleasantly. Although communication with Europe is more rapid than it used to be, we live out here more or less in a state of exile, and unless we associate together and keep up each others' spirits, India would not be worth living in, and it is for this reason that my wife and I have endeavoured, wherever we have been stationed, each in our humble way, to promote the sociability and camaraderie which are so absolutely essential in this country. And this has been no difficult task, for thank God, the services pull so well together; and gentlemen, talking about the services, I cannot refrain from saying that all through my long career, I have been forcibly struck by the generally high moral tone which pervades them, and by the devotion to duty which characterizes them. The paramount aim of each individual officer, be he military or civil, is to do his duty heartily and thoroughly, with the object of upholding the honour of our beloved Queen and Empress, and of maintaining the stability of her great and glorious Empire. In bidding, thus, semi-publicly, farewell to Poona and to you all, my kind friends and hosts, I desire to express the following valedictory wishes:—"May nothing occur to sever H. E. Lord Harris' connection with this Presidency, till his five years' term of office has expired, and may his successors be as wise, firm and beneficial rulers, and as keen after sports as he is! may Poona continue to flourish and excel in sociability and manly sports in the field and on the river! may she never be so weak in bowling as she has been this year! may she be successful in all her various contests with out-teams! may this fine club continue to maintain its high character! may my ugly child, the gymkhana improve its position year by year! and may you, my kind friends, succeed, each and all of you, in your respective careers, may honours and rewards be showered on your paths, may you enjoy the inestimable blessing of good health, and may God bless you all."

The names printed in our issue of Friday last were, of course, the names of the "hosts" not the guests as erroneously printed.

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

MR. JACOB COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

AT the Police Court, on the 22nd instant, before A. P. Handley, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Woodroffe intimated to the Magistrate that Mr. Burder was present, and so was the accused. The summons to produce the five notes of Rs. 10,000 each, counsel continued, had been served upon him.

In answer to a question put by the Magistrate, Mr. Burder said:—I will tell you what I am going to do. The summons was served upon me at Secunderabad on the 15th instant, and thinking I should not be able to be in on that date, I wrote a letter to your Worship on the 11th October, which I sent down to Messrs. Morgan and Co. The simplest thing I can do will be to read that letter, and it will explain what I have to state here.

Mr. Burder then with the permission of the Magistrate, read the letter, which ran as follows:—

Secunderabad, 11th October 1891.

A. P. Handley, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Sir,—I regret that my engagements and the distance to Calcutta prevent my attending in person to answer your summons, dated the 28th day of September, served on me here.

2. As the summons is the result of certain proceedings in the High Court of Calcutta in which, according to the newspaper report, the Advocate-General thought fit to make aspersion on my personal character I will ask you to allow me to take the opportunity of repelling such aspersions, and of pointing out that it is hardly in accordance with ordinary notions of justice and fair play to attack a man in his absence in a proceeding of which he has no notice, and in which he is not entitled to be heard.

3. The facts as far as I am concerned are as follows:—

On the 15th day of September, Mr. Geddes undertook to hold on my behalf five notes of Rs. 10,000 each which he had then in his possession. The numbers of thefive notes were 36246-8 and 36357-8. The arrangement to that effect was made at the time I became bail for Mr. Jacob. I did not know at that time that they formed portion of the money received by Mr. Jacob from the Bank of Bengal.

4. I subsequently, on the 17th day of September, obtained from Mr. Jacob possession of ten other notes of Rs. 10,000 each. At the time I received the said ten notes, I was aware that they formed portion of the money received by Mr. Jacob from the Bank of Bengal, and I need hardly say that had I believed in the truth of the allegations made by the prosecution with respect to Mr. Jacob having committed an offence, I would not have accepted the ten notes, but I have yet to learn that when a prosecution alleged an offence to have been committed a man may not honestly receive and deal with what is alleged to be the subject-matter of such an offence.

5. The fact that the said fifteen notes still existed unspent was elicited at Mr. Jacob's own instance, a circumstance hardly compatible with any dishonest intention with reference thereto in the minds of Mr. Jacob or his advisers.

6. Five of the said notes were changed by me in a perfectly open manner at the Currency Office. I gave my name and address and took in change notes which could easily be identified.

The notes were changed as a protest against the advertisement published in the newspapers by the prosecution on the 18th September, which advertisement Mr. Jacob considered as tantamount to an assertion to the public (made while the case was pending) that he had stolen the notes, and therefore calculated, if not intended, to prejudice him in the case.

7. Until such advertisement appeared it was the intention of Mr. Jacob and myself that I should hold the notes as security, and that they should be produced intact at the trial.

8. Subsequent to the said advertisement appearing, I cashed five of the notes and placed the proceeds to the credit of an account I opened at the Alliance Bank in Calcutta, at Mr. Jacob's request I paid him Rs. 42,000 by a cheque drawn on that account. I also handed to him back five of the notes which he deposited with the Alliance Bank for safe custody. There thus remained with me five of the above fifteen notes which I deposited for safe custody with the Alliance Bank and Rs. 8,000 which stood to my credit in the same Bank.

9. After all this had taken place, a summons to produce against me was applied for at a late hour of Saturday, the 19th September 1891, I believe after four o'clock. I find it is stated in the petition to the High Court, verified by Mr. Cowie, of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., that I, after leaving the Court for some time, returned and handed in a written statement, the insinuation being that I left the court with some object connected with the notes, whereas the fact is that I merely went out on the verandah of the court to smoke a cheroot while waiting for Mr. Jacob, who had been sent for to comply with the summons applied for against him.

10. I received about 4-30 p.m. on the 19th day of September in court a summons (in which there was a clerical error as to the amount of the notes) to produce *immediately* nine notes out of the above fifteen notes.

I was unable to produce the five in my power, as they were in deposit for safe custody with the Alliance Bank, and as I received the summons at an hour the Bank was closed it was a physical impossibility to produce them as required by the summons. I accordingly stated that the five notes were in my power, but not in my possession.

11. I was then, as I thought irregularly, examined as a witness as to whether the lien I claimed on the notes was a good one or not, and I was questioned as to whether, when I received the notes, I knew they formed portion of the notes received by Mr. Jacob from the Bank of Bengal. I declined to answer this question (further than that I had heard the evidence) for two reasons:—1st, Because I was of opinion that any enquiry as to the validity of the lien I claimed was beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court, and if such enquiry had been embarked on I should have had the opportunity of calling all the evidence which in my opinion would prove the validity of the lien I claimed, and, 2ndly, because, as a matter of fact, I was unable at that time to answer the question, as when I handed back to Mr. Jacob five out of the fifteen notes I did so without any reference to what particular notes I gave him, and I did not know whether the five notes kept by me were in whole or in part the five notes which Mr. Geddes held on my behalf before I had such knowledge or whether they were in whole or in part some of the ten notes which I obtained after I had such knowledge. I have since ascertained that the five notes I handed back to Mr. Jacob were the first five notes Mr. Geddes obtained as aforesaid.

12. The five notes which remained with me, and which I deposited with the Alliance Bank for safe custody, have remained ever since at the Alliance Bank. The deposit receipt is in my private safe in Bombay, and I undertake to send the same to Mr. Geddes to produce to the Court as soon as I go back to Bombay, but I am unable to get it until I return there and being detained at Hyderabad I am unable to say whether I shall be able to do so by the 15th October.

13. As to the Rs. 8,000 which remained to my credit before leaving Calcutta, I drew one cheque to the amount of Rs. 7/4 on the same, and was debited with Re. 1 for a cheque book; the balance has since remained to my credit. I do not know what the Bank have done with the notes received by me in exchange for the five notes cashed at the Currency Office.

14. At my request Mr. Jacob has, since I received the summons dated 23th day of September, paid to my credit at the Alliance Bank at Calcutta the sum of Rs. 42,000; there is consequently now standing to my credit at the Alliance Bank at Calcutta the sum of Rs. 49,295.

15. I respectfully submit that the said monies do not come within the scope of the summons to produce served on me dated the 28th day of September, but in case your Worship should be of a different opinion I have sent to Mr. Geddes a cheque for Rs. 49,295 made payable to your Worship, which he will hand you on your ordering him to do so. If your Worship should be of opinion that the sum of Rs. 705 expended by me out of the Rs. 8,000 is also within the scope of the summons to produce, I send a cheque for that amount on my private Bombay Banking account, which Mr. Geddes will hand you on your ordering him to do so.

16. It must be distinctly understood that I protest against the jurisdiction of your Worship's Court to deprive me of the possession of the above five notes or of any portion of the monies aforesaid, and in the event of your Worship making any order which has that effect such order is not made with my consent.

17. In conclusion I may say that the statement of the Advocate-General, that I am "an old and confidential friend of Mr. Jacob," is absolutely untrue.

The Magistrate: You have, I presume, read proceedings in the High Court. I can only follow the directions given by their Lordships.

Mr. Burder: Your Worship sees that I have no option, and I will now hand in that letter.

The Magistrate: What do you say, Mr. Woodroffe, about the Rs. 700 and odd, expenses of Mr. Burder in October?

Mr. Woodroffe: Upon what Bank are the cheques?

The Magistrate: They are endorsed over to me.

Mr. Burder: The cheque for Rs. 795 I have drawn upon my private account in Bombay.

Mr. Woodroffe: As regards this cheque, if I rightly understand Mr. Burder, that amount was for costs incurred by him, and so far as that is concerned we do not object.

Mr. Burder: It must not be understood that the amount was for costs incurred; it was for private expenses incurred.

Mr. Woodroffe: What I said was only in a general sense. Steps should at once be taken to cash the cheque for Rs. 49,705, because I do not know at present that this is a cheque on Mr. Jacob's account. It should be cashed and the notes put in along with the other notes put in in the case, and the numbers of them taken along with the notes produced by Mr. Geddes.

The Magistrate: I think there will be costs incurred if you draw the money out of the Bank.

Mr. Woodroffe: I trust the cheque upon the Bank will draw the money out any hour. The cheque should be cashed at once, and the money deposited.

The Magistrate: I shall endorse the cheque for Rs. 49,705, and I have also received five notes for Rs. 10,000 each.

Mr. Woodroffe: I believe the statement made by the accused to the Foreign Office has been produced and marked for identification. I put it in. We have no will to delay the matter. I have now to put in the Nizam's Commission taken at Hyderabad and also the evidence taken on Commission at Simla. I understand that your Worship does not propose to deal with the case yourself.

The Magistrate: No, I will not.

Mr. Woodroffe: I will then ask your Worship to commit the case. Here are the originals of three telegrams produced from the Telegraph Office and marked, from Mr. James Wilson, Editor and Proprietor of the *Indian Daily News*, Calcutta. One is dated the 30th July, 1891, addressed to his Highness the Nizam, Hyderabad, Deccan; another, dated the 5th August, from the same person, addressed to the Nizam as well; and a third, from the same person, addressed to Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk: and here are are also two telegrams datedthe 7th August, from Nawab Imad-ul-mulk to James Wilson, *Indian Daily News*, Calcutta. They have been taken out of the envelope in which they were put in Hyderabad, and were marked B. I will now propose that the contents of the Commission may be read.

The Magistrate: I am not anxious to hear it; it is not bound to be read.

Mr. Woodroffe: No, but I will state shortly its purport. According to it the Nizam agreed to deposit 23 lakhs in a Bank for the diamond. The contract was *pussun ya na pussun*; they money was not to be removed from the Bank unless the diamond was seen or rejected. The Commission further shows that the telegrams received by Abid were shown to his Highness, who directed the sending of other telegrams; that there were no negociations whatever on the question of the supposed contract for forty lakhs: in fact, that matter was not cross-examined upon at all. It further showed that the Nizam was in communication with his Minister and also the Resident, and that he informed them he had made up his mind that he would not take the diamond, but that he considered himself bound to see it, and it was open to him of course to change his mind if he chose, and that when the diamond was shown to him he found it did not answer the expectations raised in his mind by Mr. Jacob's assertions. His Highness therefore informed Mr. Jacob that he would not take it, and thereupon Mr. Jacob went away, and no further communication was made by Mr. Jacob to his Highness on the subject personally. Nothing further transpired except the telegrams which have been already put in evidence before you, which telegrams, so far as they are signed by Mr. Jacob, are deposed to by the Nizam as being signed by that person, and also his letters. The Simla evidence shows that payment of Rs. 2,23,000 to the Alliance Bank, set out in that letter, the security for the balance Rs. 23,000 which he had to pay to the Bank, was absolutely untrue. He made no such payment at all; the only thing which appears to have been said or done in respect of the Rs. 23,000 was some sort of suggestion on the part of Mr. Jacob that if the Alliance Bank would send a man down to Hyderabad or take some steps to be represented there so as to make a demand for twenty-three lakhs, he (Mr. Jacob) would be prepared to give them Rs. 23,000. They, however, declined to do that.

Mr. Inverarity said: As I understand your Worship does not intend to deal with the case yurself, I do not propose to trouble the Court with any observations upon the evidence, but it must be understood that I in no way concur in Mr. Woodroffe's statements in regard to the inference he draw from the facts contained in the Commission. On such matters of argument I do not propose to enter now. The evidence will be admitted to on just exceptions and a great many objections taken in the course of particular questions. Therefore the Commission's evidence will have to be taken subject to our exceptions, and just exceptions taken or to be taken. I do not, therefore, propose to trouble your Worship with the further cross-examination of the witnesses here, as it will be a mere waste of time, especially as you have made up your mind not to deal with the case yourself. The only thing which remains for me to do is to put in the evidence given by the Resident, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, upon commission, and also to put in a written statement made by Mr. Jacob, who does not understand the English language well enough to make it himself, and I will ask your Worship to place that upon record, after your Worship has drawn the charges. I propose to avoid all technicalities, and have to ask your Worship to enquire whether the accused has any statement to make.

Mr. Woodroffe: Yes, that is the proper course; he should be asked that.

The Magistrate (to the accused): Do you wish to say anything?

The accused: I wish to say something which I have put into writing and which I have signed. I reserve my defence, but wish to make a statement here.

The Magistrate: Very well. Do you wish to call any witnesses?

The accused: Not now, but I will furnish a list of my witnesses to the Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. Woodroffe: The accused says "I will reserve my defence. I cannot speak English well enough, but I desire to put down in writing what I have to say, and I have signed it."

Mr. Inverarity then read the following statement made by the accused:—I have never had any dishonest or fradulent intention in this matter. The Nizam was my best customer. He paid me more than 8½ lakhs for jewellery bought in the first four months of 1891. I would not have done anything to forfeit his confidence, or anything that would have ruined my business with the other Native Princes of India. I believed that Abid had authority from the Nizam to tell me, as he did, that the Nizam offered 21 lakhs for the stone. I believed that the Nizam really wished to buy the diamond, and was only prevented from purchasing it openly by the Resident having remonstrated with him about it. What Abid told me was at once stated by me in my telegram, dated the 27th day of July 1891, to his Highness the Nizam. If the Nizam says now I did not authorize Abid to tell me so, I believe that he had been induced to say so by those around him; and even if he did not authorize Abid to do so, I believed from what Abid said that he had, and I should not have been such a fool if I had not that belief to pay away nearly 21 lakhs to the owners of the stone, getting in return a stone that could be of no use to me. There was nothing said about *pussun* or *na pussun* at the interview when the Nizam orginally agreed to buy the stone. Although practically I could not have compelled the Nizam to take the stone if he did not approve of it, and I admit that subsequently I assented to the Nizam having the option of approval. It is not the case that I ever said that the 23 lakhs was to remain in my name until the stone was approved or disapproved. If the Nizam says he thought so, it is untrue, as I shall show when the proper time comes, I believed from the telegrams I got from Abid, and the telegrams I got from the Bank of Bengal, that 23 lakhs were placed to my credit in the Bank of Bengal at Hyderabad and remitted to Calcutta on my account and at my expense. When the Agents of the owners of the stone were satisfied with a deposit of 22½ lakhs, I drew a lakh from the Bank. Half a lakh of this is admitted to be my own money. The lakh was paid me in one lump. I did not know which particular notes represented my half lakh, or which represented the half lakh surplus out of the 23 lakhs. I looked on it all as mine. Although I was liable to pay 23 lakhs to the Nizam if he rejected the stone, I never thought I was bound to repay the identical 23 lakhs. I drew the lakh from the Bank as I have never kept money in a Bank in my life (except on one occasion when I deposited Rs. 1,500 for payment to my servant for house hold expenses in my absence, but always keep my money in a box with me, out of which I expend any monies I have to spend without regard to where particular notes I have in the box come from. I put the lakh into my box according to custom, and being at the top of the box, the notes, or some of them, would naturally be taken by me to meet expenditure. I deny that I had any dishonest or fraudulent intention in spending any portion of the one lakh I got from the Bank on the 10th of July. As a matter of fact if I had had the slighest idea that I ought not to have spent any portion as now alleged, I should have used the other notes I had in my box. I had notes at that date in my box exclusive of the lakh I drew from the Bank to the amount of about Rs. 70,000 and I had many lakhs worth of property in my shop and house at Simla on which I could have raised money at any time to a very large amount. Moreover, the money I spent was expended in the purchase of jewellery, so that the money existed in the shape of jewellery well worth the amount. I have still some of the notes in my possession that I had received before the 10th July 1891. I did not consider, nor do I now consider, there was anything wrong in my spending the lakh I got from the Bank of Bengal. I looked on the money as my own, and I had plenty of other monies and property to repay the Nizam with, if it ever became due to him, and I never doubted that the Nizam would take the diamond. Mr. Cheetham is mistaken in supposing that I told him that I had an interview with the Nizam himself after the diamond had been rejected. That he is mistaken is clear from the telegram I sent to the Nizam on the 27th day of July 1891. Mr. Cheetham is also mistaken in saying that I was at his office continuosly from 10 a.m. to shortly after 12. I left his office after I first went there, and I went to his office second time that morning. It was on the second occasion I went, I showed him Abid's telegram. The telegram was brought to me when I was asleep in the morning, and I threw it unopened on the bed, and did not notice it when I got up. I did not perceive it or open it until after my first visit to Mr. Cheetham. The Rs. 1,77,000 received by me from Mr. Cheetham on the 27th July I put as usual in my box with my other notes, and I had 1½ lakhs of those identical notes in my possession when these criminal proceedings were started against me. I believed the money was mine, and that the Nizam could not back out of the agreement that I believed he had entered into. I have many other facts and arguments to urge, not only on the matters mentioned above, but on other parts of the case, which I reserve for my trial at the High Court, and I will therefore only add that the prosecution have not produced all the telegrams and letters that passed between me and Abid and Ram Chandra. I say that in addition to the telegrams produced the telegrams set out in the Schedule annexed hereto are true copies of the telegrams that passed between Abid and myself.

The formal charges were then drawn up and the accused enlarged on the same bail bonds which the High Court had exacted, which bonds extend to the trial of the accused at the ensuing Criminal Sessions, which commence on the 30th November.

On the charge having been read out to Mr. Jacob, he pleaded not guilty, and added that he was never the Nizam's Agent.

Mr. Inverarity asked the Magistrate to note the last remark, *i.e.*, that Mr. Jacob was never the Nizam's Agent.

The Magistrate replied that the reading of the charge was a matter of form, and he could not now add to it any remarks made by Mr. Jacob.

Mr. Inverarity said that he had merely mentioned the fact.—*Englishman.*

NORTHERN HORSES.

I HAD often wondered how the so-called Northern horses were bred. As we all know they are animals with the best of feet, plenty of bone, good tempers, and excellent constitution. Clever in the hills and over bad ground, inured to both heat and cold, and ever ready to eat, they are of all breeds, the best suited to hill warfare. Over 180 of these animals came to the last Quetta horse show, and I learnt from their chief spokesman, Syad Akram Shah, the following facts, which may enlighten others as much perhaps as they enlightened me. The Syads of Pishin, who live at the foot of the Toba mountains, about one march from the eastern end of the Khojak tunnel, are perhaps the most adventurous and enterprising traders in the East. Relying on their privilege of birth, as being direct descendants of the Prophet, they venture everywhere, and are perpetually on the move. They are dealers in elephants in Assam and Ceylon; they take camels to West Australia; strict Sunnis themselves, they purchase horses at the Shiah head-quarters at Mashad, and marched them right down to Bombay, Hyderabad, and Bangalore. Throughout the Mahratta country and the Native States they are cloth-merchants and dealers in precious stones. But they always return to their native land from time to time, and never seem to "settle elsewhere. At home they are quiet, peaceful shepherds, having but very little cultivation around their villages. Akram Shah told me that all the dealers in the fair were Pishin Syads, and that the horses that were not sold in Quetta would be marched to Baroda, Bombay, and, perhaps, beyond. However, ninety were bought by the Native Cavalry, thirty-five for the Zhob Levy Corps and local Police, and about twenty by others. Several more useful horses went down, there being no buyers. The remount officers who visited the fair bought all they wanted, and could have purchased more without difficulty. Akram Shah, on the other hand, averred that he could at the next fair, bring with ease at least 500 horses of the same stamp, if he were only guaranteed that he could find purchasers for that number. The average price of the ninety Native Cavalry remounts was Rs. 258. The horses were all of an age fit for immediate hard work, and were in splendid condition. They were an exceedingly useful lot, with plenty of substance and good middles. If the Native Cavalry find difficulty in getting remounts in India they ought not to neglect the Quetta horse show in 1892. And if horses in increased numbers are required, then the fact should be made known to the Baluchistan officials not later than May next, the month that the Syads leave Pishin to purchase horses in Afghanistan. The breeding country roughly extends from Mazar-i-Sharif on the east, through the Kadaghan and Badghir District to Herat, and Mashad in the west. There is always an ample supply of excellent grass, and the horses are out all the year round and forage for themselves. The whole of this tract is mountainous, hot in summer and very cold in winter, whilst Badghir—as the name implies—is a very windy region. The horses wander about in mobs of about fifty to a hundred each. These are periodically yarded up and the males over two years of age are caught and kept by their owners until sold. Perfect liberty and good feeding are trying circumstances to give the Northern horse his useful points. But he is a self-bred animal, with Nature's "natural selection" thwarted. If the colts were not caught up at two years old only the very best of them would become lords of the harem, as all the weakly ones would be driven away and compelled to live apart from the mares. As it is, no good stallions of a mature age are turned loose amongst the mares. The best colts are always taken up and sold, whilst the undersized and worthless are allowed to stay on in the hopes of their becoming more valuable when older. The sires, therefore, are either immature colts, or stunted and misphapen horses. This is a very deplorable state of affairs, but it is the only one that could be expected. The grazing is common property, and no Afghan is likely to spend money to benefit others. It is no use for one man to turn loose a good horse when the animal will probably forsake his owner's mares for some one else. Castrating, too, is unknown, and the more a horse is inclined to fight and squeal the more his owner seems to value him. The wonder is that the Northern horse is as good as he is. But, on the other hand, there is no doubt that horses as large and as powerful as Walers, but much more hardy and more suitable for India, could be bred on these mountain pastures. It could be done very easily and at no great expense, could H. H. the Amir only be induced to take up the matter *con amore*. The Afghans are used to "zabardast" measures, and the present ruler is not adverse to employing them. At first it would suffice if he ordered all the stock to be caught up once a year, and all the yearling colts, or except say four per cent, to be gelt; these four to be the pick of the hundred, to be considered Government property and never sold unless found unfit as stallions. This measure would only require a few supervisors and a small staff of salutris, which letter would have to be enlisted in India. The next step would be to keep some Arab, Waler, or English stallions at suitable centres, to which the best mares might be brought. As soon of a sufficiency of good stallions were provided *all* yearling colts should be castrated. A system worked on such lines would in a very few years entirely change the present Northern horses, and give us animals cheaper and more useful than Walers or Arabs.—"G" in the *Pioneer*."

THE Collector of Salem sums up the situation in his District thus:—"If we have a bumper north-east monsoon, continuing steadily from September onwards, which will give a good crop and fill the wells so that work may continue through the hot weather, no relief of any kind will be necessary. If we have only a moderate monsoon and moderate crop, so that work may not be easily had in the hot weather, there will be distress then, which may need relief. If the rain fails to come well through September and October and the north-east monsoon fails, there will be distress amounting to famine in the affected parts of this District, gradually intensifying till next south-west monsoon."

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

THE COURT.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir C. J. Pearson, Q.C., Solicitor-General for Scotland, to be Lord Advocate, and Mr. A. G. Murray, M.A., to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg) gave birth to a son at Balmoral on Saturday. Her Royal Highness and the infant Prince are progressing favourably.

The Duchess of Albani, on Saturday, laid the first stone of the new chancel of the parish church of All Saints, Carshalton.

The Princess Louise, on Monday, opened the new premises of the School of Cookery and Domestic Economy in Edinburgh. Her Royal Highness on Tuesday also presented the Queen's badge, gained by examination, to the successful competitors at the Edinburgh Institute for Nurses.

POLITICAL.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, whose health, it was hoped, had been improving of late, experienced a serious relapse on Friday last, from which he never rallied. He expired on Tuesday afternoon, at Walmer Castle, at the age of 66. The sad event has called forth expressions of profound regret from persons of all shades of opinion and of all ranks of society.

Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell died suddenly at his residence at Brighton on Tuesday night from acute rheumatism, complicated with other ailments resulting, it is said, from excitement and overwork.

Mr. Gladstone addressed the closing meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Newcastle on Friday night, endorsing the leading points included in the programme adopted at the conference of the party held earlier in the day, among which were shorter Parliaments, payment of labour representatives, disestablishment in Scotland and Wales, and the creation of district and parochial councils. He declared his belief that the introduction by Mr. Balfour of a Local Government Bill for Ireland would help forward the cause of Home Rule. On Saturday the honorary freedom of the city of Newcastle was conferred on Mr. Gladstone, whose speech on the occasion dealt with less contentious topics.

The Solicitor-General spoke at a Unionist gathering at Torquay on Monday night, and criticized Mr. Gladstone's speech at Newcastle.

Mr. Jackson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, addressed his constituents at Leeds on Monday night, and commented on the latest version of the Liberal programme.

Sir H. James addressed his constituents at Bury on Wednesday night on public affairs, and, referring to the death of the leader of the House of Commons, paid a high tribute of respect to the lamented Conservative statesman.

The polling in the North-East Division of Manchester took place yesterday, and resulted in the return of Sir J. Fergusson, the new Postmaster-General, by a majority of 150 votes over Mr. Scott, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate.

Mr. A. G. Murray, Unionist, and Mr. J. M'Culloch, Gladstonion, were on Tuesday nominated as candidates for Buteshire.

Professor Jebb has been selected, at a meeting of members of the Senate of Cambridge University, who are favourable to the Government, as their candidate for the vacancy caused in the representation by the death of Mr. Raikes.

A vacancy has been created in the South Moltan Division of Devonshire by Lord Lymington's elevation to the Upper House on the death of his father, the Earl of Portsmouth.

GENERAL.

The church Congress was opened at Rhyl, North Wales, on Tuesday, and attracted a large attendance of clergy and laity. The proceedings began with services in two of the parish churches, the sermons being preached by the Bishops of Manchester and of Ripon. Over 3,000 persons afterwards gathered in the Congress-hall, when the Bishop of St. Asaph, the President, delivered the introductory address. The Archbishop of Canterbury having next addressed the assembly, the Congress proceeded to discuss the subjects of the Church's revival in Wales and her relation to Nonconformity. At the commencement of the sittings on Wednesday the President expressed on behalf of the Congress the deep sense felt by all at the heavy loss sustained by the nation in the death of Mr. W. H. Smith. The work of the Church among the poor and in the large centres of industry, foreign missions, and Biblical criticism were among the subjects afterwards discussed.

The autumnal Session of the Baptist Union was opened at Manchester on Monday, and the proceedings have been continued for several days in a large assemblage of delegates.

A Folk-lore Congress has been held in Burlington House, at which many interesting papers were read and discussed

The autumn sittings of the Iron and Steel Institute commenced at Woolwich on Tuesday, Sir F. Abel presiding, the attendance of members being numerous.

A scheme of insurance for seamen has been definitely agreed upon by the Council of the Shipping Federation, and it will come into force on the 1st of next January.

The labour dispute at Wapping on Monday assumed a more serious aspect through the carmen being induced by the strike pickets to threaten to "block" all work at the wharves. The associated masters thereupon issued a notice stating that any man disobeying orders would be at once paid off and refused future employment, and this step, together with the firm repression of intimidation by the police, has since enabled work to proceed more quietly.

A fire broke out on Sunday night at Brown's Wharf, Tooley-street, and was not subdued until the large waterside warehouses of Messrs. Leach and Co., with their contents, had been destroyed and a number of the adjacent warehouses seriously damaged.

Mr. S. Plimsoll, presiding at the annual conference of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union on Monday, urged all persons interested in the safety of life at sea to support the present Government as the best means of obtaining effectual legislation for that object.

Mr. G. Mercer, Town Clerk of Deal, who had lately suffered from melancholia, committed suicide on Monday by shooting himself.

The Rev. A. B. Camm, Unitarian Minister, of Blackburn, threw himself from a railway train while it was passing through Peak Forest tunnel, Derbyshire, on Monday, and was killed.

IRELAND.

A profound sensation was produced in Ireland among all classes of the people on Wednesday, by the news of Mr. Parnell's death. The event, with its probable effect on party combinations, is now the all-absorbing topic with Irish politicians.

The death is announced of Sir J. Pope Hennessy, M.P. for North Kilkenny, and formerly Governor of Mauritius, at his residence, Rostellan Castle, Ireland, at the age of 59.

A Convention of National League delegates was held at Limerick on Saturday to support the independent Irish policy enunciated by Mr. Parnell, Mr. P. Mahony and Mr. P. O'Brien being the principal speakers.

Mr. John Dillon and Mr. W. O'Brien spoke at Carrick-on-Suir on Sunday, where they had rather a mixed reception. Both of them very strongly denounced Mr. Parnell's political action.

The first of the anti-Parnellite County Conventions was held at Thurles on Tuesday, and was attended by Messrs. Sexton, Dillon, W. O'Brien, T. M. Healy, and other Irish members. The police had some difficulty in protecting these gentlemen while on their way to the railway station from the violence of the people.

COLONIAL.

The Canadian Minister of Justice has been authorized by the Cabinet to institute a prosecution against the contractors whose frauds on the Government were brought to light during the recent investigation of official scandals.

The Bill brought in by the Government of Victoria for enacting the principle of "one man one vote" meets with strong opposition in the Assembly at Melbourne.

In large districts of Madras the rainfall continues very deficient, and much anxiety is still felt in regard to the supply of food for the people. The Government have been prompt in carrying out relief works.

In Upper Burma the crop prospects have considerably improved.

FOREIGN.

A dastardly attempt to blow up the railway bridge at Rosenthal, over which the train conveying the Emperor of Austria was to travel on his return to Schonbrum from Bohemia, excited the strongest indignation among all classes of his subjects, followed by a general outburst of loyal enthusiasm and popular rejoicing at his escape.

Some popular commotion was excited in Rome on account of insults alleged to have been offered to the memory of King Victor Emmanuel by certain French pilgrims while visiting the Pantheon. In its resentment the populace subjected the strangers to some rough treatment, and a series of patriotic and anti-Catholic demonstrations have since followed in the capital. As a result, the pilgrimages have ceased for the present.

A statue of Garibaldi, erected at Nice, the birthplace of the Italian patriot, was publicly unvailed on Sunday by M. Rouvier, the French Minister of Commerce.

The funeral of the late General Boulanger took place on Saturday at the cemetery of Ixelles, near Brussels. There were no speeches delivered at the grave-side but some unseemly tumult occurred, both in the streets and at the entrance of the cemetery, on the part of the mob.

The King of Wurtemberg died at Stuttgart on Monday.

The Czar has ordered that no Court balls shall be given this season, and that the money thus saved shall be devoted to the relief of the sufferers from famine.

Russia has, it is stated, made a present of a ship of war to Montenegro, and also helped that Principality to purchase three other war vessels.

The British schooner Otto has been seized in Behring Sea by the United States cruiser Mohican for alleged violation of the seal fishery regulations.

The Chilian Government is stated still to insist on its right to arrest persons entering or leaving the United States Legation, and Mr. Egan has intimated that persistence in this attitude may lead to an interruption of friendly relations between the two Republics.

The new executive of the Irish National League at Chicago has resolved to co-operate with the Irish Federation of America in advancing Nationalist objects and assisting evicted tenants.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. A. C. Silver, Mad. Army; Rev. J. Griffiths, Chap., Mad. Ret.; King Charles of Wurtemberg;

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

FULL particulars of M. Gustave Trouve's "aviateur," or flying machine, are now to hand, and it is certainly the nearest approach to a mechanical bird that we have yet seen. It is, in fact, a kind of skeleton bird, consisting of two wings and a tail. The wings beat up and down like a bird's, and an aeroplane may be added for buoyancy, or to act as a parachute when the machine sinks to the ground.

M. Trouve started with the idea that no existing motor, whether worked by steam, electricity, or compressed air, combines sufficient lightness with power to achieve aerial navigation unaided by a buoy in the shape of a balloon, or a huge aeroplane. He therefore fell back on the principle of the well-known Bourdon tube, which is employed to measure gaseous pressures. This tube is bent into a horse-shoe form, and when filled with gas the points of the tube approach to, or recede from, each other according as the pressure of the gas inside is diminished or increased. Suppose such as a tube filled with an explosive gas, such as hydrogen mixed with common air, and this gas exploded by a cartridge, the pressure in the tube will fall on the explosion, and the points will move towards each other. If the tube is refilled with gases the increased pressure will move the points apart again, until another explosion brings them together once more. By repeating this process the points of the tube can be made to approach and recede by rhythmic action, and if wings are properly fixed to them, the wings will beat the air like a bird, that is to say, the wings will rise and fall with a regular motion.

The tube must be made of light metal, such as aluminium, strong enough to withstand the explosions, and be placed so that the points are uppermost, with the wings expanding horizontally outwards from the two points. The tube, with its wings, may be taken to represent the breast and wings of the bird. The tail or fan extends behind on a curved frame, fastened to the lower part or belly of the tube. A rudder for steering is also carried by the framework, as is the reservoir containing the hydrogen gas. The air, of course, is obtained from the atmosphere around. The small experimental models already made are capable of flying a horizontal distance of 80 metres with the explosion of 12 cartridges, fixed on a revolving arm.

The modern plan of combining holiday distraction and change of scene with a useful or scientific object has been well explified in the success of the Bowdoin College, United States, exploring party in Labrador. It consisted of four graduates of the college, under the lead of Mr. Austin Cary, and its object was to rediscover the Grand Falls of Labrador, which had once been seen by two servants of the Hudson Bay Compay, but never properly described, still less measured or photographed.

The party left for Labrador in the schooner Julia Decker, and disembarked at the mouth of the river on which the Falls are situated on July 26th last. They explored the river in two Rushton boats, and by August 8th had passed Lake Wammikapou, beyond the furthest point reached by Mr. Holme in 1838. Here Mr. Young, of the party, had to turn back with a companion, owing to a broken arm. The other two, Messrs. Cary and Cole, took to the woods, and on August 13th after three days' march, they heard the roar of the Falls in the distance. They pushed on to the "Height of Hand," which is the source of the river, and saw the spray and the Falls 20 miles away, while the solid rock seemed to tremble under their feet.

The river before arriving at the Falls flows through a deep canon o.archman rocks, rising 500ft. above it and heavily wooded. It is 500yds. wide in the canon, but narrows to 50 yds. at the briuk of the Falls, which are 500 ft. high and consist of a cascade of 200ft. high, followed by a series of six cascades and rapids amounting to 300ft. more. The water is precipitated into a narrow gorge below.

After measuring and photographing the spot the explorers retraced their steps for 300 miles to the mouth of the river where the schooner lay. The boat they had left had been burned by their deserted camp fire, and they had to build a raft of logs, bound with spruce roots. They had no provisions until they reached their first cache, but with a small revolver they shot a few squirrels and feasted on them. After considerable hardships they arrived at the mouth of the river on September 1st.

The United States Government surveying party in Alaska have reported that the Yukon gold-fields, which are now attracting many miners, are in Canadian territory. The boundary line is the 141st meridian of west longitude, but its position has not hitherto been marked, and hence a belief was current that the new gold-fields belonged to the United States. It is desirable that the exact boundary line of the two countries should be fixed by a joint commission as soon as possible.

The conviction theory of cyclones, which supposes that the air being warmed over a certain region ascends like heated fumes up a chimney, has received a check in the observations of Herr Hann, a Viennese meteorologist, which are to the effect that the temperature of the air in the centre is less at higher altitudes than at lower. There is nothing in this fact which is contrary to the other theory of gyratory movements in the atmosphere put forth by the French meteorologist, M. Fave.

It has been decided by the Congress of Electricians at Frankfort that in electrical science physical quantities are to be denoted by Italic letters, units by Roman letters, and physical constants as well as angles by Greek letters. The practical electrical units are also to be represented by the initial letters of their names, thus:—A stands for Ampere, C. for Coulomb, F. for Farad, J. for Joule, O. for ohm, V. for volt, and W. for Watt. The new notation by symbols proposed by M. Hospitalier has also been recommended for trial pending its final adoption or rejection by a future congress.

Two cases of human skin shedding are reported from the United States. According to a paper by Dr. I. Frank, recently read before the Chicago Medical Society, one of the subjects is a man who has obtained a new skin every year of his life. The shedding occurs in July, and is accompanied by feverish tremors which last for twelve hours. The old skin turns red and peels off, leaving a soft rosy skin underneath, which is so tender at first that he is obliged to wear soft gloves and mocassins for a week. The other case is that of a lady, 39 years old, who ever since 1876 has renewed her epidermis every second or third year.

The white truffle or Kamme of the Syrians, which is found in the district of Damas in March and April, and more especially after rainy winters, has been investigated by M. Chatin, a French botanist, and pronounced to be a new species. He has called it the *Terfezia Boudieri arabica*. The truffle is of a pear shape, yellowish white in colour, and the tubercle weighs from 75 to 130 grammes. It has a taste like that of the mushroom, and indeed the Turks call it the "earth mushroom." It belongs to the genus *Terfezia*, which is common in Algeria, and the spores are reticulated.

A simple device for keeping up a white heat under water was recently described to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by M. Paquelin. The apparatus consists of an open spiral of platinum ribbon enclosed in a platinum case, having a hollow stem leading from it. An inflammable mixture of hydrocarbon vapour is forced into the case under a low pressure, and lighted. The flame disappears at once, but the platinum becomes incandescent and keeps so until the supply of gas is exhausted. The incandescence is brighter the greater the pressure of the gas, and can be made to resemble that of the incandescent electric light. The glowing case can be plunged into water without ceasing to be luminous.

The Desert Lake, as the newly-formed lake of the Colorado Valley has been termed, is likely to prove permanent. At present the water is falling, but every time the Colorado River, from which it is fed, rises the lake refills. The break in the river banks is seventeen miles south of Yuma, in Mexican territory. It is reported by those exploring the region that the water of the lake is sufficient to irrigate thousands of acres, and that the overflow has been in many ways a benefit to the country.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined, and tested by the head of the Department.

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FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
SPENCER & CO.
Undertake to make up and forward parcels of
CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS
To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same
FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Stationin England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

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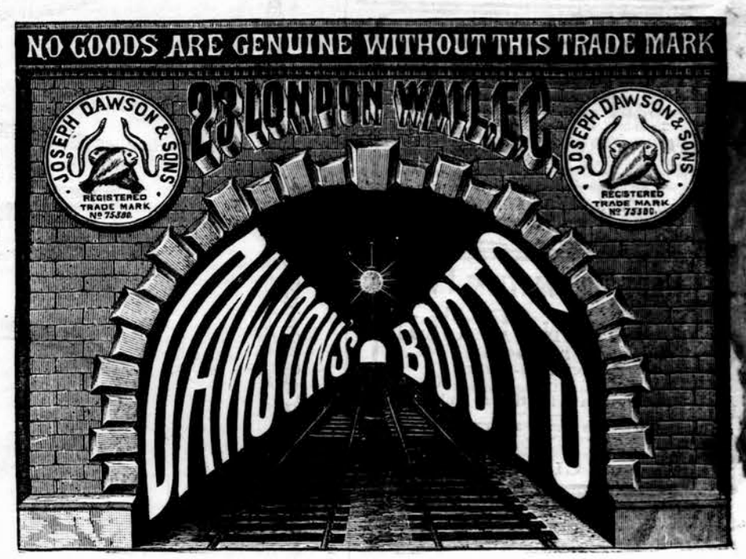
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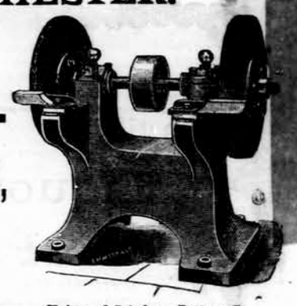
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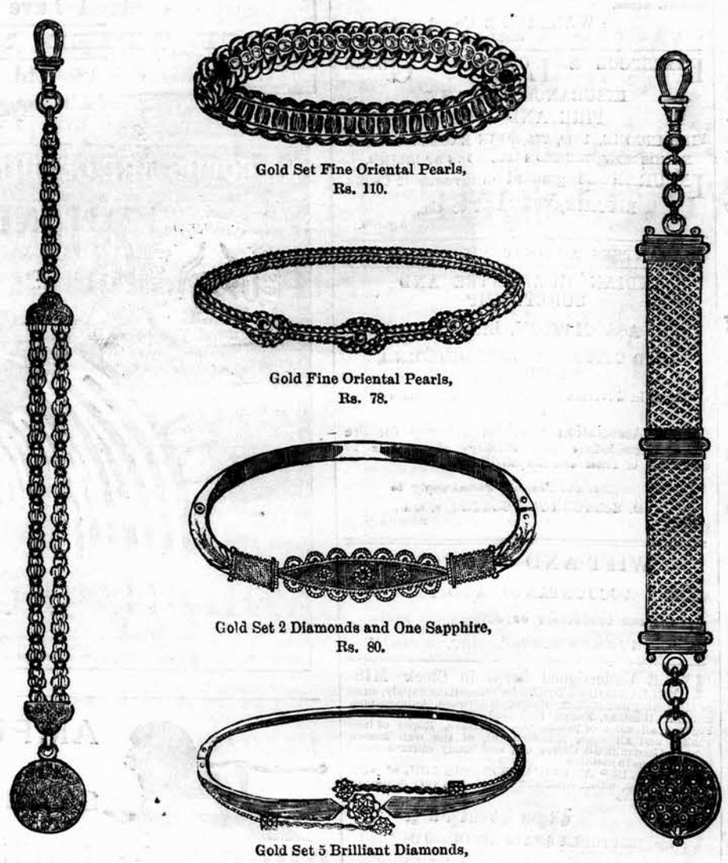

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